RALLY FORCES
For Daily Worker Tag Days
Nov. 24, 25, 26th!

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Warmer, with rain in afternoon or night.

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DEATH LURKS AS 7 SCOTTSBORO BOYS FACE COURT

10,000 Are Cut Off Relief in New Jersey; Put on Forced Labor

Two Million Will Be Taken Off Relief Speedily; Unemployed Councils Call for Fight

NEW YORK.—Ten thousand workers were removed from the relief lists of New Jersey state yesterday and are on forced labor as a part of President Roosevelt's plan to place two million unemployed workers on forced labor, removing them from relief lists. This follows the removal of many thousands of unemployed workers from relief lists in several states. The Unemployed Councils have issued a call to all workers to resist being taken off relief lists.

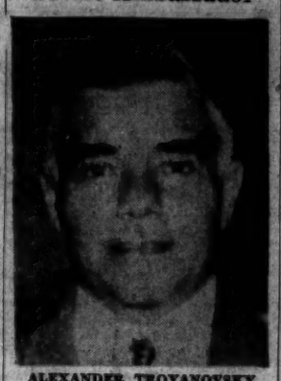
Eighty thousand more workers in the state of New Jersey will be taken off relief in a short time, it was announced by John Colt, state emergency relief administrator. In Illinois 187,000, within a short period, will be off the relief lists.

Mayor-elect LaGuardia, of New York City, is en route to Washington, via Jamaica and Havana, to ask for federal funds. These funds are not to be used for the unemployed workers, but for building costs for subways, buildings, etc. La Guardia let it be known that a request for funds for housing projects "is most tentative, and is a difficult problem." In other words, LaGuardia will not insist on funds that might benefit the workers. The Roosevelt plan calls for removal of several hundred thousand from the relief rolls of New York State in the immediate future. There are a million and a quarter unemployed in New York City alone, and no provision is proposed by LaGuardia for relief. On the contrary, he has agreed to Roosevelt's plan to remove those already on relief from the relief rolls.

The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils declared that the preparations for the national unemployed convention, to be held Jan. 13 in Washington, should center around the fight against Roosevelt's forced labor scheme and removal of workers from relief. The Unemployed Councils outlined the following steps for organizing the fight against forced labor: "1—Form an organizing group on each job and through it draw all workers on the job into organization to fight for union wages and against all grievances; 2—At a meeting of all the workers on the job, or as many as can be brought together, elect a grievance committee; 3—Link up the organization on the different jobs through delegates; 4—Build up a Relief Workers Union, or association, representing all the men on the job; 5—The Relief Workers Union should be tied up with the Unemployed Council of the neighborhood or city through delegates."

The Unemployed Council declared local and city united front conferences should be called at once to take up the fight against Roosevelt's relief cutting program.

Soviet Ambassador



ALEXANDER TROYANOVSKY

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—Alexander Troyanovsky, whose appointment as Soviet Ambassador to the United States was announced yesterday, is an old Bolshevik. Born in 1882, he joined the revolutionary movement when he was 20, but was forced to leave Russia because of Tsarist persecution.

He returned after the February Revolution, and resumed his work occupying various state posts until his appointment in 1927 as Ambassador to Tokyo, where he worked until 1932. When he returned to Russia he became the Assistant Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Vote for Communist Party in Paterson Exceeds Socialists'

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Moe Brown, Communist candidate for Mayor in the recent elections in the city of Paterson, leader of the silk dye strike and secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, received 504 votes. The Communist vote for Mayor in 1931 was 100.

Christiana, the Socialist candidate for Mayor in Paterson, received 355 votes. All the demagogy of Norman Thomas and other leading Socialists who addressed broad silk strikers' meetings of the Associated Silk Workers' Union could not sway the strikers.

The vote cast shows the increasing influence and prestige of the Communist Party among the textile workers of Paterson.

Out of 21 election districts in Paterson the Communist Party had watchers in 15, where 490 votes were counted. In the remaining 56 the election board reported a little over 50 votes.

Workers Give $5 to "Daily" Following Victory in Strike

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Gotham Sportswear, 305 W. 39th St., who recently won a strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, contributed $5 to the Daily Worker in appreciation of its help to them in their strike. They pledge to continue supporting the "Daily."

Shows How to Celebrate Recognition of U.S.S.R.!

THE following letter received yesterday from Celia Pintzick, Philadelphia, Pa., shows how American workers can celebrate the Recognition of the Soviet Union in a Bolshevik way.

"I am enclosing $1 to the Daily Worker as the best way to celebrate the recognition of the Soviet Union. I appeal to all workers to celebrate the recognition by helping the "Daily" with contributions.

"Let's start a column, 'Celebrating Soviet Recognition,' and see if we can catch up to Michael Gold and the rest of the columnists in the Socialist competition to raise funds for our 'Daily.'

"I have a Daily Worker collection list, and every person I meet I'll ask his or her opinion about the recognition, and if they are glad about it, I'll make them prove it by adding their contributions on the list."

* * *

HOW many will join in celebrating the victory of our Socialist Fatherland by sending a dollar to the Daily Worker? This is a real revolutionary way of celebrating. Make sure that you will. Clip out Comrade's Pintzick's letter, wrap it around a dollar bill, enclose your name and address, and rush it to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. Add your name to the honor roll of those celebrating the great workers' victory!

* * *

Monday's receipts	$ 356.75
Previous total	25,787.48
TOTAL TO DATE	$26,144.23

ALL OUT FOR "DAILY" TAG DAYS

The Daily Worker National Tag Days start this Friday and will last until and including Sunday, Nov. 26th. The success of these tag days depends on your support. Get tag day boxes from your local headquarters. Visit shops, factories, workers' homes, go out on the streets with the tag day boxes.

ALL OUT TO HELP MAKE OUR DAILY WORKER TAG DAYS A BOLSHEVIK TRIUMPH!

KALININ ON RADIO GREETS U. S. PEOPLE

Says Recognition Will Benefit Both Countries

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—Michael Kalinin, president of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U.S.S.R., today broadcasted a message of greetings to the American people on the occasion of establishment of diplomatic relations. Speaking over the radio at the office of Alexey Rykoff, Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs, Kalinin said:

"At this moment when normal official relations between our two States are being established, I am glad to transmit in the name of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a hearty greeting to the people of the United States of America.

U. S. S. R. Advances

"In the past sixteen years the toilers of the cities and villages of the Soviet Union showed to the whole world examples of tremendous creative work. With intense efforts they turned our country in a short time from a backward agrarian into an advanced industrial country, and it is precisely because of this that our workers and peasants look with the greatest interest and attention to the country of advanced technical progress, the United States of America.

"The most important condition for securing the technical progress and well-being of the people is the preservation and strengthening of peace between nations.

Artificial Obstacles

"I am convinced that now, when all artificial obstacles for a full and manifold contact between the peoples of our two great countries are removed it will greatly benefit not only their mutual interests but also the economic and cultural progress of mankind and the strengthening of universal peace.

"I strongly believe that now will begin an era of fruitful and manifold co-operation between our two nations.

"I am convinced that the joy which we feel on this occasion is shared all over the world by everybody to whom is dear the progress of humanity and peace among nations."

U.S.S.R., U.S. Take Steps for Exchange of Representives

Litvinoff Sees Harper's Ferry, John Brown's Last Stand

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Definite diplomatic action for a swift exchange of Soviet and American diplomatic and consular representatives were disclosed today as Maxim Litvinoff and American officials met in the final phases of Soviet-American conversations.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar talked with Under Secretary Phillips of the State Department for an hour and ten minutes, and it was said afterward that they considered practical matters in connection with the setting up of embassies and consulates both in the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

Visits Harper's Ferry

Litvinoff began his last few days of talks refreshed by an automobile trip that took him yesterday to Harper's Ferry, where John Brown made his famous stand in 1860, marched in with 18 men and captured an arsenal in the hope that Negro slaves would come down from the hills and join in a slaves' insurrection, only to be captured, and some months later, hanged. Over this historic ground (the John Brown hanging was one of the things that precipitated the civil war) Litvinoff and a small group of Russians drove slowly, studying every marked spot.

The conversations this week are expected to lay the basis for trade and debt agreements which will be completed later through regular representatives, such as Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador-designate. Official information was lacking as to the length the Russian-American talks will go toward settling these vital matters and observers disagreed as to the prospect for important decision. One element which may influence this is time.

Planning Return

It was said by American officials today that Litvinoff is planning to sail home on Wednesday or Saturday. The latter seems more likely

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Advertise for Scabs As 3,000 on Southern Pacific Vote Strike

HOUSTON, Nov. 20.—With sentiment running high for strike, 3,000 workers, members of the Big Four railroad Brotherhoods, were taking a strike vote today on the Southern Pacific Lines.

In an attempt to threaten the men, the Southern Pacific Railway officials placed advertisements in newspapers in Houston, El Paso and New Orleans, asking for scabs to work on the line under strike conditions.

5,000 Mass to Protest Fire Trial

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 20.—Eight of the 5 anti-Hitler demonstrators arrested last Saturday by police hidden in the German Embassy were sentenced today to $10 fin or ten days in jail, on charges of "disorderly conduct" and "parading without a permit." All were sent back to jail. Seven will be tried Tuesday. The marchers turned the courtroom into a forum and stoutly attacked Hitler's Fascism.

* * *

NEW YORK.—In a parade stretching over fifteen blocks along lower Broadway, over 5,000 workers marched yesterday afternoon in protest against the Nazi plans to murder the four Communists on trial in Germany for the burning of the Reichstag. Many more thousands lined the sidewalks some cheering and marching along with the parade.

The demonstration, called by the N. Y. District of the Communist Party, started at Union Square where several thousand workers heard Charles Krumbein, James Ford, Max Bedacht and H. J. Farmer denounce Hitler and warn against the approach of Fascism in the United States. Alfred Wagenknecht of the National Committee to Aid Victims Against Fascism was the chairman.

The parade of workers down Broadway carrying several hundred placards was marked by the singing of revolutionary songs and the shouting of militant slogans: "Down with Nazi Terror!" shouted the marchers. "Release Dimitroff, Torgler, Tanoff and Popoff! . . . Down with Nazi propaganda in the U. S. . . . Down with Fascism!"

At 17 Battery Place before the German Consulate the demonstrators massed to await the report of the delegation they elected to see the Nazi consul, Johannes Borcher.

Consul Closets Himself

The delegation of six workers, accompanied by police from the "radical squad" and reporters went up to the consul. They were received by the secretary who stated that the consul refused to see them. Pauline Rogers acting as spokesmen, demanded the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff.

The secretary answered:

"You've been here before. Why

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Man With Loaded Revolver Is Seized in Court, Lynchers Wait Signal for Massacre

773 Delegates Plan Nation-wide Fight On Lynch Terror

Baltimore Conference Hails Program of L. S. N. R.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Seven hundred and seventy-three Negro and white delegates from 356 trade unions, clubs, churches, lodges and mass organizations, representing 194,000 members, attended the Anti-Lynching Conference held here on Sunday and united in a mighty protest against the raging lynch terror and the hideous plans of Alabama officials to hand over the Scottsboro boys and the International Labor Defense to a lynch mob.

Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League on Struggle for Negro Rights presented the program of that organization, advocating the right of Negroes and their white allies to arm themselves in self-defense against the lynchers, particularly in communities where there is an organized lynch incitement campaign, as today in Decatur, Ala., and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on the day of the fiendish lynching of George Armwood, Negro worker, taken out of jail and murdered on October 18.

The L. S. N. R. program calls for the setting up of self-defense bodies of Negroes and whites, the organization of L. S. N. R. committees in all localities, the calling of regional anti-lynching conferences, and the building of the L. S. N. R. into a mass organization of struggle. It was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the hundreds of delegates and spectators.

The Negro delegates represented a vast cross-section of the Negro population, with many professionals and petty-bourgeois elements as well as workers from the oyster boats, the canneries, the longshoremen unions and a number of the basic industries. A large delegation of Negro workers was present from the lynch-infested Eastern Shore.

Plans were laid for a National Conference Against Lynching and Jim-Crowism to be held this Spring in Washington, D. C. The conference

(Continued on Page 2)

Detroit Workers to Protest Fire Trial

DETROIT.—A delegation of representatives of various organizations here will go to the German Consulate at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 22, and demand the immediate freeing of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, the four Communists who have been framed up on the charge of burning the Reichstag. The delegation is being organized by the Detroit Committee of the League Against War and Fascism.

On Friday, Nov. 24, a mass protest demonstration will be held at the German Consulate under the auspices of the Detroit Committee.

Fight the Lynch Menace!

THE Scottsboro boys are now in the very center of the Decatur lynch atmosphere. There is not the slightest doubt that lynch torture and death menace them from every side.

It would be criminal folly to imagine that the gesture of Judge Callahan in appointing a handful of deputies as guard diminishes in the slightest the terrible danger which hangs over the heads of the boys and their defenders.

The very method with which Judge Callahan is speeding the trial, ill-concealed anger at any attempt to give the trial world publicity, are ominous indications of the reactionary lynch hate which is concealed within the cloak of judicial "impartiality."

Now, more than ever, the only true defense of the Scottsboro boys is the aroused anger and protest of the world.

In every locality, meetings, protest demonstratons must be held! Flood the Judge, the Governor, of Alabama, and President Roosevelt with telegrams demanding the full protection and immediate release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys!

Save the Scottsboro boys!

Ruby Bates Appeals for Quick Action to Save Boys

NEW YORK.—Ruby Bates, Scottsboro defense witness whose life is threatened by the Alabama lynch lords preparing a blood bath for the Scottsboro boys and their defenders, yesterday made an appeal for quick and vigorous action to defeat the plans of Alabama officials to turn the boys and the International Labor Defense attorneys over to a lynch mob. Ruby Bates is naturally not anxious to return to Decatur, but bravely declares her readiness to do so, if absolutely necessary.

Her appeal follows:

Ruby Bates' Letter

Dear Editor:

The Scottsboro case is coming up again soon, probably in the same town as last April, unless the change of venue is granted. I understand by reading in the "Daily" that the change of venue will be fought for by the International Labor Defense attorneys.

I though by writing this article to the "Daily" to be published, and still think, that this will help the Scottsboro boys.

At the present time I am not feeling well, and this is the only way that I can help the Scottsboro boys.

As I said, the trial is coming up soon. My life is in greater danger than ever before. The Scottsboro boys, the defense attorneys, are also in great danger. Therefore I am afraid to go back down there to the trial. I will testify before any other court and tell the same thing I told in April, or to anyone, whether it be minister, lawyer, judge or sheriff, **But if I am forced to go back down there to Decatur, I will do so.**

I want to call on all workers, both Negro and white, to get behind this struggle stronger than ever before. Protest telegrams and resolutions have to be sent to Decatur, demanding safe release of the boys and safe return of the attorneys, and also Lester Carter and myself if we are forced to go back.

I appeal to all workers, and every one interested in the Scottsboro case, to support this fight and bring the boys back into the ranks of the working class. The white workers must remember that there are many of us starving and without clothes. Our position is not much better than the Negroes. We must struggle together.

The Scottsboro Boys Must Not Die!

Yours truly,

RUBY BATES.

Picket 24-Hours A Day to Keep Scabs Out of Meat Plant

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—The Armour packing strike, involving over 1,200 workers, is in its fourth day and remains solid.

The workers struck for higher wages and union recognition.

Mass picket lines, covering several miles, patrol the plants for 24 hours a day. They cover all streets and railroads leading into the packing houses, preventing scabs and trucks from entering.

The plants are at a standstill, with only a small crew on the inside to maintain refrigeration and the boiler system.

The Armour officials refuse to negotiate with the strike committee.

Workers' and farmers' organizations are raising food and funds for strike relief.

The Twin Cities Unemployed Councils are helping on the picket lines, as well as employed workers from other mills during their free hours.

There is a great possibility that the strike will spread to Swifts and

(Continued on Page 2)

Scabs Held In Meat Plants to Prevent Them from Leaving

PITTSBURGH, aP., Nov. 20.—Only a few scabs who are virtually kept prisoners in such plants as Armours are the only ones working, as the general strike of packing house workers here remains solid.

Four of the scabs escaped from the plant when the doors were opened and joined the union. They said that the police were cooperating in keeping them prisoners in the plant.

The workers are on strike for higher pay and recognition of their union, the Packing House Workers Industrial Union.

The press here reports 200 scabs have been recruited from other cities, and are being held as a threat to force the workers to return. They are also spreading rumors that the strike is about to be settled.

No trucks are delivering meat, and many stores selling scab meat are reported to have been stoned.

Friday night the A. F. of L. leadership again attempted its disruptive tactics by holding a meeting of some of the drivers of the Pittsburgh Provision Co. The strikers stormed this meeting and left the hall empty, all the drivers leaving the meeting.

Miss Pitt, N.R.A. mediotor, who said, "The streets of Ambridge ought to be cleared," just before the steel thugs attacked the Ambridge picket lines, is hovering around the strike, attempting her strikebreaking tactics.

Silence Ominous as I. L. D. Attorneys Boldly Enter Court

Rumored Plan to Shoot Attorneys to Set Off Explosion

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 20.—In an ominously quiet court room where one man was arrested for trying to enter with a loaded revolver, and where deputies searched every person who entered for concealed weapons, seven of the nine Scottsboro boys were arraigned today before Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan in the Morgan County Court House. The trial is scheduled to break Nov. 27.

Despite the open-voice threats to lynch the boys and their International Labor Defense attorneys, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, the counsel for the defense startled the town and the courtroom by walking in and calmly taking up the boys' cases. The change of venue application made by the defense was completely overshadowed by the imminence of a wholesale massacre.

The arraignment, which is normally a routine matter, was marked by a tension that did not exist since the acute period of the Heywood Patterson trial this spring. The tension became more pronounced when Judge Callahan, apparently acting on a tip that an attempt would be made to kill Leibowitz this afternoon, ordered Sheriff "Bud" Davis to have deputies "watch Leibowitz at all times while he is in Morgan County."

Everyone sits about expecting Leibowitz to be shot down in open court, which would be the signal for wholesale murder. The Scottsboro boys, though it is they who are to

(Continued on Page 2)

BULLETIN

DECATUR, Nov. 20.—Judge Callahan today granted a motion by the I. L. D. attorneys to allow a deposition of testimony by Ruby Bates, one of the chief Scottsboro defense witnesses. The defense attorneys pointed out that her life would be in grave danger if she was forced to come to Decatur, as she has received many threatening letters from Decatur residents who accuse her of being in the South by her sensational exposure last spring in the Decatur court of the frame-up of the boys by Alabama officials. At that time she publicly retracted her original testimony that the boys had raped Victoria Price and herself.

The court is being deluged with protest telegrams from all parts of the world denouncing the frame-up and demanding the safe, unconditional release of the boys.

Soviet Recognition and the Capitalist Press

AN EDITORIAL

IT HAS been exceedingly instructive to watch the capitalist press of this country desperately trying to explain away the unwilling tribute to the triumphs of the Soviet Union, which is implicit in the Roosevelt recognition of the world's first Soviet State.

One central purpose has been only too clear in the reaction of the capitalist press to this momentous event.

This is to hide the fact that the Roosevelt recognition is basically determined by the victories of Socialist construction, on the one hand, and the advance of the capitalist crisis in the United States, on the other.

And the major method which the capitalist press uses to conceal the fact that it is the growing crisis in America that finally forced the American Government to recognise the Soviet Union, is to make it seem as if the Soviet Government has at last agreed to make certain fundamental changes in its international relation's policies.

A quick glance over the headlines of capitalist papers all over the United States indicates the way in which this is being done. We see such typical headlines as this: "Russia Pledges Religious Liberty," or "Soviet Government Gives Sweeping Pledges," etc.

There is hardly a class conscious worker in America, or anywhere else, who will be taken in by this cold self-consolation and deception.

In a few words the "Pravda," central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, states the heart of the matter:

"What seemed 'impossible' for sixteen years was carried out in a few days. This is explained by the fact that the causes determining a change in American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union made themselves recently more insistently and 'imperatively.

"The United States could no longer continue its old position. In establishing normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, leading circles in the U.S.A. were, above all, guided by the real interests of American capitalism."

* * * *

AN EXAMINATION of the official documents that passed between Litvinoff and Roosevelt makes it as clear as day that the principles of the recognition pact have been part and parcel of the foreign relation policies of the Soviet Government ever since 1918, fifteen years ago.

On the question of religion, for example, Litvinoff piled up numerous examples from the Soviet law indicating the policy of the Soviet Government toward religion and religious practices. Replying to Roosevelt's for the "right to free exercise of liberty of conscience," Litvinoff quoted from the Soviet law as follows:

"In the Soviet Union every person may profess any religion or none. All restrictions of rights connected with the profession of any belief whatsoever, or with the non-profession of any belief, are annulled."

And this was already part of the basic law of the Soviet Government in January 23, 1918! When Roosevelt demanded religious liberty, he was asking for what the Soviet Government made part of its fundamental law many years ago.

The Soviet Government has destroyed all connection between religion and the State. In doing this it has destroyed forever the State-supported organized religion, which has always been one of the weapons

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Leather Strikers Defy Injunction

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Two thousand leather strikers faced tear gas and clubbings on the picket line today when they struggled to prevent police from breaking their ranks at the tannery plant of the G. Levor Co., in defiance of the injunction prohibiting them from picketing. The entire working population of Gloversville is aroused against the brutality of police and sworn deputies and are demanding their removal.

New recommendations proposed by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, who was called in by the National Labor Board to mediate the strike, now in its sixth week were considered by the general strike committee of the Independent Leather Workers Union Friday. The committee agreed to accept the proposals as a basis for negotiating a settlement. The strikers were scheduled to meet the Tanners' Association today.

The recommendations for settlement cover the following points: That the workers be permitted to return without discrimination, but that preference be given in jobs by seniority when there is not enough work for all; that the workers shall have the right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing. Disputes are to be arbitrated and wages are to be negotiated with each tanner, on return to work.

SEVEN SCOTTSBORO BOYS FACE COURT IN DECATUR

(Continued from Page 1)

be on trial for their lives, are almost forgotten by the spectators in the tenseness of sitting on a keg of dynamite waiting for it to explode.

The seven Scottsboro boys were brought to Decatur under the utmost secrecy. They left the Birmingham jail shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning in six cars escorted by Sheriff "Bud" Davis, of Morgan County, Sheriff J. F. Hawkins of JeffersonCounty,and a total of 20 deputies armed with automatic rifles, shotguns and one sub-machine gun.

They made the night run without stopping and arrived at the Decatur jail at 6:15. No one except newspapermen were around to see them. It contrasted greatly with the large crowd of some 500 whites and about 150 Negroes who waited about when they were brought for the trial last spring.

Handcuffed Boys

The boys were handcuffed during the transportation and divided up in the various cars among the deputies, one or two to each car.

Leibowitz, Brodsky and Geo. Chamlee arrived in Decatur shortly before 8 o'clock this morning after leaving Birmingham at 6. They went directly to Geo. Chamlee's apartment in the Cornelian Court Apartments, where the Southern counsel had registered the night before.

The Morgan County courthouse was virtually deserted in comparison to the crowds that were there at the spring trial. Less than a dozen men stood about on the courthouse grounds. Upstairs, where the trial is to be held, there were a score of grim-faced men in overalls, which, as time wore on was increased to some 250. No Negroes were in evidence until after the courtroom doors were opened. Then about half a dozen drifted in and sat in the section reserved for the Negroes.

The whole atmosphere around the courthouse was peaceful—it was hard to determine whether it was naturally so or ominously so. There was little talk among them, though some kidding and repeated statements that "Leibowitz hasn't the guts to show up here again."

Enter Court

At five minutes to nine the seven boys were escorted in by both sheriffs and deputies and took their places in the seats reserved for them behind the prosecution tables. Their handcuffs had been removed.

Newspapermen from Birmingham and those from New York grumbled at the inconvenience caused them by Judge Callahan's refusal to permit [illegible] press tables. They were [illegible] among the spectators [illegible] after the courtroom was opened, they rushed in and took seats in the first row.

[illegible] this time 200 spectators [illegible] Leibowitz would [illegible] show [illegible] after the open threats [illegible] his life, the chief attorneys for the International Labor Defense, Joseph Brodsky and George Chamlee walked into court quietly.

A hushed murmur went through the audience when they saw them, a murmer of admiration and wonderment. Leibowitz was flanked on both sides by two "man mountains" who towered above everyone in the courtroom and who seemed to weigh at least 350 pounds and yet be as light on their feet as a bantamweight. Who they were no one knew, though it was generally assumed that they were bodyguards.

Judge Enters

When Judge Callahan took his place on the bench for the reopening of the internationally famous trial which has focused world attention on Decatur today, the spectators' seats were not filled as they were at the last trial. Spectators, however, dribbled in slowly after the doors were opened.

Judge Callahan glanced at the audience and slowly ordered Sheriff Davis to bring all the special deputies before him. When Sheriff Hawkins lined up his men before the bench the court addressed them:

"I'm appointing you special deputies at the order of the court. During the trial of the State of Alabama against these seven defendants." He swore them in and continued:

"I've appointed you because of your reputation of being substantial citizens. I don't have to go into details about what your duties are.

Under Court's "Protection"

"Every party connected with the trial of this case is under the protection of this court. That means not only in the courtroom, but anywhere so long as they are in Morgan County. See to it that they are protected. If anyone interferes with them in any way call my attention to it and they will be severely dealt with."

Prohibits Pictures

The deputies thereupon left and the court turned his attention to the photographers, who were in the courtroom or courthouse grounds.

At 9:05 the third of the famous Scottsboro trials opened formally with Judge Callahan reading the indictments against the seven defendants who listened carefully. Though the seven boys had obviously not slept much they seemed to be in excellent spirits now that the ordeal of their being carried from Birmingham to Decatur was over. The line-up both for the prosecution and the defense was the same this time as it was during the spring trial. The three attorneys already mentioned represented the defendants and for the prosecution Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., Deputy Attorney General Tom Lawson, Solicitor Bailey of Jackson County and Solicitor Wade Wright of Morgan County.

Behind them sat a half dozen unidentified persons who may be officials or merely spectators.

When Judge Callahan asked both sides whether they were ready for arraignment of the cases, Leibowitz rose in the hushed silence of the courtroom and quietly said:

"Before the arraignment and plea the defense would like to present motions before the court. General Chamlee will present them."

Chamlee moved to quash the indictments, adding that they are prepared to offer proof in substantiation of their motion.

A conference was then held in the white witness room between the judge and the counsel for both sides. When they emerged Leibowitz entered a plea of "Not guilty." Judge Callahan then announced that he would draw a regular jury of 50 and a special jury of 50.

"This is just the regular court proceeding," he explained, "which has to be gone through. I am not yet arraigning the defendants."

An agreement was made by counsel on both sides to offer from the record evidence and testimony given last spring in the defense motion to quash the venire.

Leibowitz asked to be given until Friday to prepare to argue the motion to quash the venire, and offered to argue the motion for a change of venue on Wednesday, but Judge Callahan said shortly:

Wants Speed

"I want a little speed in this trial. We'll argue the change of venue this afternoon."

"But I have not my papers here," Leibowitz protested.

"You should have had them here," the judge replied blandly. "If you haven't that's your hard luck."

A ripple of laughter went through the now crowded courtroom. "He'll show 'em where to get off at," a voice sitting behind the reporters said gleefully.

"I want this preliminary part of the trial finished this week," Judge Callahan insisted firmly.

During the discussions between counsel for the defense and the judge, ripples of laughter were evident each time the judge returned sharply to some of Leibowitz's requests.

A request made by Leibowitz to have Ruby Bates' testimony taken through depositions was left hanging.

As a result of Leibowitz and his associates not having certain papers with them, which they had left in Birmingham since they did not think the arraignment of the seven Scottsboro boys would be turned into hearings on various motions, Judge Callahad adjourned court at 10:30 this morning until one o'clock this afternoon, at which time the question of the change of venue will be takefi up.

"All spectators will keep their seats until the prisoners have been removed," Judge Callahan ordered the courtroom. When the spectators had gone and Leibowitz, Brodsky and Chamlee were about to leave, the court called Sheriff "Bud" Davis aside and ordered him to appoint deputies to guard Leibowitz.

"Not only in the courtroom," he emphasized. "I want you to have deputies with him wherever he goes as long as he is in Morgan County."

So firm is Judge Callahan in his efforts to avoid as much publicity as possible about this case that two photographers, one from the New York Daily News and another from a Birmingham paper, who tried to take pictures across the street from the courthouse grounds, were hailed before the bench.

Judge Callahan chided them and said that if it happened again they "would be severely dealt with."

Find Loaded Gun

Apparently acting on a tip that an attempt would be made to kill Leibowitz, Judge Callahan issued orders to "frisk" every man who entered the courtroom this afternoon. One man was found with a loaded revolver on his person. The gun was confiscated and the man placed in the county jail. His name has not yet been ascertained.

Word that the "frisking" orders had been issued swept throughout the town. At the afternoon session the number of spectators in the audience was materially reduced, though it was balanced by a larger number of Negroes, who entered and took places on the section reserved for them.

When the afternoon session reopened at one o'clock this afternoon the ominous silence which had pervaded the courtroom seemed to have grown tenser. Men no longer laughed. Deputies assigned by the court to watch over Leibowitz were scattered throughout the courtroom.

No guard, however, has been placed to protect the other I.L.D. attorneys Jos. Brodsky and his three associates from New York, Eli Schwarsbard, Sol Cohen and David Schriftman, though it was Schriftman who gathered many of the affidavits quoting persons in Decatur as threatening Leibowitz life as well as the lynching of the Scottsboro boys.

Shortly after court opened for the afternoon session, Judge Callahan said:

"I do not want any misunderstanding; on Thursday morning at 8:30 I will hear evidence on the motion to quash the indictment."

Present Lynch Affidavits

The defense submitted their array of affidavits quoting about 500 Morgan county, and especially Decatur residents, who, the investigators swore, had threatened to lynch the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys if they appeared in Decatur again. While the Attorney General was reading it to make his reply, about a half hour passed. That half hour was probably the most tense so far in an already tense day. There was scarcely a ripple in the courtroom. Everyone walked on tiptoe. There seemed to be a menacing air about the room that made everyone get the "jitters."

As the Attorney General turned page after page, the crackling of the legal foolscap sounded very loud. One man in the audience cleared his throat and that seemed to relax the high tension. Almost everyone began to clear their throats and shift in their seats. After a half hour's reading the Attorney General rose and said emphatically, "The State of Alabama denies each and every one of the allegations."

"Have you anything to say, Mr. Leibowitz?" Judge Callahan asked.

"The defense rests on the denial," Leibowitz replied.

Knight fought bitterly aginst the change of venue motion. "These affidavits," he insisted, "quote people as having said certain things. I want a chance to call the people in court to testify whether they said that." Judge Callahan gave him until tomorrow to round up his witnesses.

The court suggested that some one read the affidavits and the statements quoting people therein. Leibowitz returned that it was in evidence and it was not necessary to read it. Callahan said "This is an open trial and the evidence should be read."

"But if you prefer it, I will read it myself."

He started running through the pages and then announced abruptly, "I have changed my mind. I am going to let you read it." Brodsky rose, "If the court please," he said solemnly, "I move that these names be not read in open court while the court room is crowded, because it would aggravate an already grave situation."

"Motion overruled," the judge snapped.

"Then I ask you to please note for the record that the courtroom is crowded while you order these names read."

"I decline to do that," Callahan said sharply.

"Then I must ask for an exception."

"Help yourself to a chair and read them," the court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

A.F.L. Painters Revolt Against Zausner Tax

NEW YORK.—Philip Zausner, secretary of A. F. of L. Painters' District Council 9 was repudiated by the entire membership of Locals 499 and 848 at a meeting yesterday morning when the union painters swept out of the hall as Zausner entered, leaving him to talk to his bodyguard of 20 gangsters.

More than 40 painters came to the meeting and voted unanimously to refuse to pay the 50 cent tax demanded of each member by the Zausner clique to build up a big treasury. They also decided to refuse to register twice daily as ordered by the corrupt officialdom to prove that they are unemployed. The 50 cent tax had been devised by the Zausner gang who, under the pretense of needing funds for an organization drive, were getting $2.50 a week from each member to suport their strong arm machine. One of these strong arm men Tony Benedetto has just been convicted together with 6 other gangsters in connection with the murderous raid on the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union.

The rank and file painters in revolt against this racketeering, on their own initiative decided to call a meeting yesterday to take immediate action on the question.

At the meeting Zausner's strong arm squad was conspicuous in every part of the hall. One of them, Kemen, of local 905 tried to speak, but the members refused to hear him. Louis Weinstock, secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, and chairman of the meeting proposed that the members stop paying the tax immediately. Ritter, of Local 499, and Maloney, of Local 848, were among the speakers, supporting the proposal. Just as the members had taken their vote, and pledged that they would act at once, Zausner and his henchmen arrived to break up the meeting.

It was then that a spontaneous demonstration of boos and denunciations of Zausner by the membership occurred, and the membership turned their backs on him.

The growing revolt taking place in all A. F. of L. locals, against the racketeering leadership will be expressed at the A. F. of L. rank and file conference to be held at Irving Plaza, Nov. 25. A. F. of L. locals are electing delegates to the conference, which will take up all the issues on which the rank and file must be prepared to fight during the coming winter. The conference is called by the N. Y. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, and will lay the basis for the establishment of a local center for the A. F. of L. rank and file opposition work.

Picket 24 Hours a Day to Keep Scabs Out of Meat Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

Cudahy plants, whose workers will gather at a mass meeting Monday night to decide on what action to take.

Farmer-Labor Congressman Shoemaker, who participated in the sell-out agreement during the recent Austin strike, appeared on the picket line to make a speech, but was heckled and booed by the strikers.

The strike is led by the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 20.—The packing house workers of Los Angeles went out on general strike a few days ago for higher wages and shorter hours and in militant support of the striking workers of the Wilson Plant.

The general strike was called last Thursday night at a meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, A. F. of L. The decision for a general strike was forced upon the leadership by the militant rank and file, who demanded that all packing house workers should strike in support of the Wilson workers, who have been out for three weeks. The demands of the strikers are a minimum wage of $25 for common labor to $50 for the skilled workers on the killing floor; 40 hours a week, and recognition of the union.

There are approximately 3,000 workers in the packing plants of Los Angeles, and about 1,500 are on strike. The strike is especially strong in the smaller packing houses in Vernon. All of these houses are closed, and there are rumors that some of the bosses are willing to come through with the demands. The Action Committee of the T. U. U. L. is active on the picket lines, and has issued many leaflets, showing the necessity of rank and file activity in the strike.

Nazi Leader Forced from Harlem Hospital

NEW YORK.—Mass pressure from Negro and white workers of Harlem and the city has forced the resignation from Harlem Hospital of Dr. Ignaz T. Greibl, leader of the Nazi activies in the U. S. in the absence of Heinz Spanknoebel, and president of the "Friends of New Germany." The hospital had no comment to make on the resignationfi which was accepted Nov. 14, but thousands of Harlem workers will understand that their protest demonstrations and resolutions demanding Gricbl's expulsion, forced the Hitlerite to resign.

The news of his resignation was not publicized and was revealed only when a delegation from the Allied Professional Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism went to see Acting Commissioner of Hospitals Fay about the resolution sent him Nov. 3, demanding Gricbl's expulsion.

Have you contributed? Has your organization donated? Have your friends, your fellow shop workers donated? Rush all funds today to the Daily Worker! Put the $40,000 drive over the top!

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del



STYLE NOTE

Mrs. Adolph Spreckels, wife of the sugar millionaire, created a furor by appearing at a sumptous society ball at the Waldorf-Astoria in shoes that exposed her toes—

However, Madame Spreckels cannot claim to have invented this style trend because hundreds among the 175,000 destitute women in New York have preceded her in this matter.

* * *

Dear del:

Accept the contributions of a dozen well-wishers who are interested in seeing the Daily Worker expand into an ever greater force in the struggle for working class power.

CELE COHEN.

Cele Cohen and comrades	$2.25
Previously recorded	20.05
Total	$22.30

Lovestoneites Call Cops to Break Up Shoe Workers Meet

Got Too Hot for Them When Strikebreaking Is Exposed

NEW YORK.—Lovestonite renegades attempting to "muscle into" the local strike situation in the shoe industry, called police to break up their own meeting, Wednesday in Irving Plaza, when it appeared as if some representatives of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, leader of local struggles in the shoe industry, might get the floor and expose the maneuvers of the renegades.

The meeting was called in the name of the "National Shoe Workers Association." Signal for police intervention was given when the chairman shoved the delegate Lippa, an organizer of the Philadelphia shoe workers, off the platform, despite the shouted demands of the workers in the hall that he be given a hearing. In less than two minutes the room was filled with more than 50 bluecoats, assisted by plainclothesmen, who shoved and punched the 200-250 workers out of the hall.

I. Zimmerman, Lovestoneite renegade, was overwhelmed with questions from the floor when he finished speaking. Bessie Lewis, from a Boston stitchers' local, exposed him for expelling a member of the planning board of the Amalgamation Committee set up on demand of rank and file workers there, because this worker insisted on a program of struggle and opposed the renegades' plans for turning the shoe workers, after they have been united, over to the mercy of state arbitration boards.

A shoe worker pointed out that Bixby, another Lovestoneite official of the union, who was present on the platform, was responsible for an injunction against the workers of the Cozzens shop, where he is on strike.

The climax of the meeting came when a delegate from a Philadelphia local of the "National" told how Massida, a Socialist, came to Philadelphia as an organizer for the National, got control of the funds of the local, and disappeared.

Lippa, Industrial Union organizer, attempted to take the platform. When the Lovestonite leaders saw that the workers were demanding that he be given a chance to speak, they provoked the commotion which was the signal for the police to disrupt the meeting.

Home Relief Clerks Strike In New York

Walkout In 5 Precincts Against Long Hours

NEW YORK. — In response to a heartless speed up instituted by the administration of the Home Relief Bureau, the workers of the Home Relief Staff have begun a spontaneous and determined fight against overtime and speed-up. In Home Relief Precinct 17 the ticket writers struck against the continued overtime. The Relief Workers provisionnal committee states:

"The workers of Precinct 17 are determined to walk out en masse if overtime is again required. In precinct 23, there were two walkouts in the ticket writers department. Twice at 5 o'clock they quit cold. Their demand is no more overtime."

In precinct 28 the book-keeping department walked out at 5 o'clock in spite of orders to work overtime. In Precinct 75 the ticket writers also quit at 5 o'clock in spite of the official instructions.

In precinct 81, after one girl fainted at work as a result of the speed-up, the ticket writers got up and left work in a body. In precinct 25 a staff meeting called by the precinct supervisor, was turned into a protest meeting against the supervisor and the H.R.B. administration by the spontaneous outburst of the staff.

Leaflets calling for organization and organized resistance are being distributed by the Provisional Committee in every precinct, and are being eagerly received by the workers.

Needle Union Members Pledge To Defeat Attacks at Arena Meet

NEW YORK.—Determination to stand together and defeat the latest attacks against their union was expressed by thousands of needle workers gathered at Lincoln Arena at the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last Thursday night. The meeting was called to mobilize against the threat of an injunction against the fur department of the union and the framed-up federal indictment recently issued against 28 union leaders, inspired by the bosses, the officials of the defunct A. F. of L. union, and their Socialist allies.

The needle workers, many of whom have been unemployed for a long period, unhesitatingly dug down deep in their pockets to contribute to the union's defense fund of $10,000 which is being raised to beat back the attempt to destroy the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. A sum of approximately $250 was collected.

Speakers at the meeting included Irving Potash, who also served as chairman; Louis Hyman, J. Winogradsky, Mary Nigrelli, Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of the Shoe Workers Industrial Union, and Ben Gold, the union's national secretary.

Applause greeted Louis Hyman's challenge that "injunctions or no injunctions, we are not going to submit, but will fight on." Biedenkapp brought solidarity greetings from the shoe union and told of their struggles in the general shoe strike. Ben Gold struck the meeting's keynote when he declared that "we will organize to violate and break any injunction issued against us and we will continue to fight for better conditions despite any federal indictments."

Oft-Postponed Trial of Geyser Today

NEW YORK.—Fred Geyser, whose trial has been postponed four times, will come up again for trial this morning at 10 o'clock at the County Court, Part Two, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn.

Geyser is being defended by Fanny Horowitz and David Freedman, International Labor Defense attorneys.

Workers are urged to again pack the court to defeat the attempt to railroad this anti-fascist fighter to prison.

Central Committee Greets Bedacht on His 50th Birthday

NEW YORK.—In a statement issued yesterday the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., greeted Max Bedacht on the celebration of his 50th birthday and 30th year in the revolutionary workers' movement.

Bedacht, who is a member of the Central Committee and is national secretary of the International Workers Order, will be the guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the New York District of the Communist Party and the I.W.O. this Saturday evening at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The noted Soviet singer, Andre Olbulski; Eugene Nigob, pianist, and Miss Gresser, violinist, will be among the entertainers. Speakers, besides Bedacht, include Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, William Weiner and Charles Krumbein.

Reservations, which are $1, may be obtained at the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 12th St.

Postpone Hearings on Fur Injunction Suit

NEW YORK.—The fur injunction suit of the Furriers' Joint Council (A. F. of L.) against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has been postponed until after the first of the year. Hearings were scheduled to reopen yesterday at the Supreme Court of New York County before Judge Shientag after Judge Gavegan had declared a mistrial in the case last week. At the Supreme Court yesterday the case was place on the calendar.

U.S.S.R., U. S. Take Steps for Exchange of Representatives

(Continued from Page 1)

since the Commissar has indicated he wants to spend at least one day in New York.

H chad lunch today at the French Embassy again, emphasizing the new friendliness of the Soviet Union and France. Two very important matters—a trade treaty and debt agreements—are expected to be settled soon. Although it was assumed there was no official discussion on them today, the meeting between Litvinoff and Andre De Laboulaye, the French Ambassador, is significant.

Because of a misunderstanding as to the hour at which President Michael Kalinin of the U.S.S.R. broadcast a good will message last night, Litvinoff failed to hear him. He sat down before a radio an hour after Kalinin's speech was received—and heard, instead, Will Rogers' description of the Russian-American conversations. "That," Litvinoff commented, after listening through, "was very funny."

U. S.-Moscow Embassy

The United States is preparing now to swiftly set up not only its embassy in Moscow, but a number of consulates throughout the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Union will take over the pre-revolutionary embassy here. It was officially handed over immediately after recognition was announced.

Boris E. Skvirsky, who has been the "unofficial official" Soviet representative here for about 12 years, issued a brief statement today, in his new capacity as charge d'affaires.

He said: "I am highly gratified that American-Soviet relations have made such an excellent start. It will be my own aim to build up a lasting friendliness."

5,000 Mass to Protest Fire Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

don't you wait till the trial is over?"

When the delegation pointed out that they intend to stop the murder and not wait until it was too late, the secretary said: "Well the consul does not want to see you anyway."

"You can't slap the face of thousands of workers and get away with it," answered James W. Ford, militant Negro leader of the Communist Party.

The delegation presented the secretary with a copy of a resolution passed by the workers below demanding the immediate release of Dimitroff, Torgler and Taneff and the cessation of Nazi activities in this country. Besides Rogers and Ford, the delegates were H. J. Farmer, Marine Workers Industrial Union; P. Cacchione, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

Nazi Asks "No Delegation"

The consul and his staff were genuinely annoyed by the committee, the fourth in the last two weeks. Saturday he sent a representative to the district headquarters of the Communist Party and requested that no delegation be sent. "Nobody will be there to receive it," he said.

When the workers' delegation reported to the thousands of workers downstairs that the consul had refused to see them a mighty roar of denunciation went up. After the delegates had reported, the meeting adjourned with the singing of the "Internationa'e."

* * *

Hold Protest Meet Sunday

Arthur Garfield Hays, liberal attorney who recently returned from the trial court in Germany, Clarence Hathaway, editor of the "Daily", Dr. F. Schlesinger of the German-American Societies, Richard Moore of the L.S.N.R., Margaret Schlauch of N. Y. University and others will speak against Nazi Fascism at a mass meeting to be held Sunday, Nov. 26th at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms Road. The meeting will protest the proposed execution of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff and demand the release of the Scottsboro boys.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You like the enlarged and improved "Daily." Support it with your dollars. Rush

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

The United States Mail

Masury, Ohio.

Dear Ed:

Please let me know if you ever made a reference in your column that Max Baer is starving and that he is receiving charity.

In the pool room where I hang out a fellow brought a clipping which he claims was taken out of the Daily Worker, stating that Max Baer was starving. They use this as a means of ridiculing the "Daily" and give me the raps whenever the subject is brought up.

Now, Ed, you know that Max is not starving and that he is not on the relief list. I am sure that such an article or statement did not appear in your column. However, in order to clear up the question I wish that you would write to me and either deny or prove that statement so that I can show your letter to the gang, proving that the clipping was not taken from the "Daily." In this way the "Daily" would have more prestige with the guys that are convinced that this appeared in it.

Comradely,
Mickey Loncar.

Dear Mickey:

You can hand the berries right back to your friend. I did write that Max was a third rate pug and a ham actor and if ever you get around to seeing him from ringside or talking to him in the dressing room, you'll know what I mean. Of course nothing was said about starvation or charity.

From a Workers' Sports Club.

* * *

(This letter was brought to the office of the Daily Worker by the manager of Red Sparks A. C.)

Dear Comrades:

I understand that I have to be at your meetings every week, which I can not. I ask you to do me a great favor and let me have my release. I couldn't play ball for the Red Sparks any more. You see my boss knows that I played with you and he asked me not to, so it would be very hard for me to play ball for Red Sparks again. If I do I will lose my job. I am sure of this. So please do me this favor, and let me have my release. I would like to play with the Italia Sport Club. I have nothing against the Red Sparks. So please let the Italia Sport Club have my release.

I know the Red Sparks has one of the best teams in workers' leagues. And I am sorry I cannot play for them anymore. I thank you once more.

Gus Chaves.

* * *

Misunderstanding.

Dear Comrade Newhouse:

Since you are the sports' editor of the Daily Worker I assume that I would do best to make the following complaint to you.

The Labor Sports' Union advertised a race (road run) to be held today. The notices told all athletes to be at the L.S.U. office at 1:30 p. m. today. Well, I was there at 1:30 p. m. I waited and waited and waited. So did the other athletes who were there. Some time after 3 p. m. we left. Comrade Mac had charge of this race. He neither notified the people in the L.S.U. office that the race would not be run, nor did he notify the clubs. He left no notice anywhere. He merely did not show up.

Now I think that such conduct is stupid. There is no excuse for it.

I wasted an entire afternoon there, lost the desire to compete and so did the other competitors.

This is not the first time this happened and I believe that there should be a shake-up in the Labor Sports Union executives. Better no L. S. U. than an incompetent and negligent one.

I don't wish to make this letter a bitter one—although I felt bitter enough this afternoon—I just wish to bring the facts to your attention. I want you to see what you can do about the matter.

I, for one, consider the L. S. U. a thorough failure and will continue to do so until I see a change.

Let's see you get started.

I am willing to work to make the L.S.U. a success. Are you?

Comradely,
Richard Kale.

This letter was submitted to the Labor Sports Union office. Their answer follows:

"No race or tournament can be run off properly if participants do not enter in advance. In the past the L. S. U. has been too lax in this regard, permitting athletes who had not previously entered to compete if they showed up at the race or tournament. This has resulted in confusion and has brought complaints from competitors who are used to more efficiency. It also encouraged the habit among our own members so that we could not tell whether there would be sufficient competitors at a meet.

"In order to overcome this, we decided that in the future no one will be permitted to participate in a meet or a tournament unless his or her entry blank is received before the event. Usually the blank states the date on which entries close.

"Therefore, when on the day before the run we had received only two entries, we decided to call it off and so notified the two entries and the police. Certainly, it was far better to do that than make these entries come down and find no one to run against. In the future the rule concerning filing of entries will be strictly enforced.

"Concerning the comrade's offer to help to make the L. S. U. a success, we invite him to come up to the L.S. U. office and talk it over. We assure him he will receive plenty of opportunity to help.

Mac Gordon.

* * *

Hollywood Postmark.

Dear Mr. Newhouse:

I read your column on wrestling to three members of the University of Southern California football team and they thought it was a scream. One of them now buys the Daily Worker almost every day from a man in Los Angeles. As soon as he graduates he will subscribe and write you of his experiences. I am sure you are interested to hear this. I will give you a hint. He's very famous and his name starts with a W.

Sincerely yours,
Genevieve Arthur.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Nature Friends, Syracuse N.Y.	$ 5.00
Previous total	148.76
Total to date	$153.76

City Events

Meeting to Aid Fascist Victim

A meeting of the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism will take place tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, to make final arrangements for the mass meeting at the Bronx Coliseum at which Arthur Garfield Hayes will speak.

* * *

Celebration of Recognition

The Trade Union Unity Council will celebrate recognition of the Soviet Union at Manhattan Lyceum, December 1.

Speakers will be Clarence Hathaway, Ben Gold, and Rubin Young who has just returned from the Soviet Union.

A musical program will follow. Admission 25c.

* * *

Needle Workers' Open Forum

An open forum under the auspices of the N. T. W. I. U. will be held tomorrow, 2 p. m., in the Union Auditorium, 131 West 28th St. M. Olgin, editor of the "Freiheit" will speak on "Recognition of the Soviet Union and its Effects on the American worker."

* * *

Attention—Fordham Workers

A new club is being formed in Fordham. All workers are urged to attend the first meeting, taking place tomorrow, 8:30, at 56 East 184th St., Apt. 2.

* * *

Mass Memorial

A mass memorial to take place at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place tomorrow, 8 p. m., to honor the memory of the death of Louis Engdahl, who was chairman of the I.L.D. The speakers will be William Patterson, Bill Dunne, and Sadie Van Veen. Admission 25c.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-2022
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-3, 6-8 P.M.

773 Delegates Plan Nation-wide Fight On Lynch Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

also adopted a motion to secure 1,000,000 signatures for the Bill of Civil Rights taken to Washington by the Scottsboro marchers.

The delegates were urged to report back to their organizations the steps taken by the conference and to hold nation-wide mass meetings to popularize the decisions of the conference. The fight for the Scottsboro boys will be the central point of these meetings and demonstrations, at the present time. It was also decided to name a National Day of Struggle Against Lynching and Jim-Crow oppression.

William Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, reported on the lynch preparations in and around Decatur, Ala., against the Scottsboro boys and their defenders. He read scores of affidavits exposing the plans of Alabama officials and the Ku Klux Klan for a blood bath on the eve of the Decatur trials.

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

WILLIAM BELL
OFFICIAL Optometrist OF THE I. W. O.
106 EAST 14TH STREET
Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9837

Nightingale 4-9234
DR. J. JOSEPHSON
Surgeon Dentist
Formerly with the I. W. O.
307 East 14th Street
New York City (near Third Avenue)

Conference, With 219 Delegates, Demands Lower Food Prices

Bronx Workers Will Call Strikes Unless Favorable Reply Is Given by Food Concerns

NEW YORK.—The conference for struggle against the high cost of living, attended by 219 delegates from women's and workers' organizations, including 71 house committees, drew up demands on food companies and stores, and took steps to spread the struggle throughout the Bronx. If the stores give unfavorable replies, strikes are to be prepared wherever possible.

The picketing of bakeries to demand five cents for bread and 15 cents for rolls, was taken up. The organizations represented, including the Unemployed Councils and the United Councils of Working-class Women, have just concluded a successful strike on Allerton Ave., Bronx, against high bread prices.

The conference elected a committee of 25, empowered to call meetings, with permanent headquarters at 3882 Third Ave., Delegations will go to the Mayor's office to protest against the high cost of living. The fight against the high cost of living will be concentrated against high prices of bread and milk. The demands against evictions, for adequate unemployment relief, against the sales tax, etc., were also approved. The committee of 25 will meet again on Thursday. A public hearing on relief will be held at the Claremont Parkway Neighborhood Center in two weeks.

Anti-Injunction Meet In Jersey City Draws Up 5-Point Program

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Presenting a 5 point program of action, the Hudson County Anti-Injunction conference held recently decided to rally as many organizations as possible to back the program at a conference to be held here the second week in January.

The five points are: Against injunctions, for freedom of assemblage, for Negro rights, for freedom of distribution of literature, against the Suspicious Persons act under which 4 National Miners Union members were arrested in Jersey City.

Delegates to the conference were present from organizations including: The Shiffli Embroidery Workers Union, the National Hotel and Restaurant Employees Organization, International Labor Defense, and a group of workers from Knit Goods Shops in Union City.

State Conference Attacks Roosevelt Forced Labor Plan

Detroit Workers Are Opposed to State Head Taxes

DETROIT, Mich. Nov. 20.—One-hundred and seventy-five delegates, representing between fifteen and twenty thousand workers and farmers, is now meeting in a two-day State Conference to organize a broad movement against the State sales and head taxes and against the whole N. R. A. program and for unemployment insurance and winter relief.

The conference opened yesterday afternoon in the Finnish Hall, Detroit, with Earl Reno, Secretary of the Unemployed Council, giving the main report. He pointed out the great increase in unemployment and misery, exposed Roosevelt's new scheme to remove four million workers from the relief role and putting them on forced labor. Reno presented a draft program of demands on the State Government for the employed and unemployed workers.

Sub-reports were given by Phil Raymond, Secretary of the Auto Workers Union, and William Kipon, Secretary of the A. F. L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance. Following this there was a spirited discussion by delegates from all parts of the state.

The conference decided to send a delegation to Lansing Wednesday to present the demands to the Legislature.

This morning the conference gave a rousing welcome to three farm delegates who brought a fighting message from the Chicago farmers conference.

Unemployed Force First Permit for Central Pitssburgh

Hunger March Thru Main Street of Steel Center

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—For the first time in the history of the city of Pittsburgh the mass pressure of the workers has forced the granting by the police department for an unemployed parade through the main streets of the town. The permit, which up until now has been refused, is for the Allegheny County Hunger March, which takes place on Nov. 28.

The unemployed councils have been repeatedly refused permits for Pittsburgh's "triangle," the main business section of the town, and whenever demonstrations or meetings have been held in this area fierce battles with the police and many arrests have taken place.

The route of the march, for which the unemployed councils, through their persistent mass work and mass pressure, have now secured a permit, goes from the Fifth Ave. High School down Fifth Ave., through the heart of the business area at Sixth and Liberty, over the Sixth St. bridge and up Stockton to Sherman Ridge to the West Park bandstand, where the meeting will be held.

FARMERS, WORKERS, NEGRO, WHITE PLEDGE UNITY AT FARM CONFERENCE

Delegates Rise at Farm Conference as Negro Croppers Sing

Revolutionary Song of Negro Farmers Thrills Chicago Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A spontaneous demonstration of unity between Negro and white farmers concluded the last session of the second National Farmers' Conference here today.

Immediately after the election of the new National Committee of 58 and the final report by Lem Harris, secretary of the Farmers' National Committee for Action, a motion was made by a Western delegate that the four-day conference adjourn with the singing by the Alabama sharecroppers' delegation of their song, called "I Shall Not Be Moved." The song, which is one of the earliest expressions of native revolutionary music in the United States, thrilled the delegates, provoking stormy and continuous applause and bringing them all to their feet. Delegates rushed from all parts of parts of the hall to shake the hands of the Alabama Negro croppers, here at the risk of their lives, as the latter left the platform.

Cheer Action Call

After the conference cheered the fighting call to action and the seven immediate demands which had been unanimously adopted, the Wisconsin delegation rose to challenge all other delegations to a competition for building the strongest farmers' state organization in the country. This challenge was instantly taken up by the delegates from Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and the other states.

The Nebraska delegation invited the delegates to hold the next National Conference in this state, and action on this invitation was left to the new National Committee.

The conference decided to merge the "Producers' News," official organ of the United Farmers' League, now published in Plentywood, Montana, with "The Farmers' National Weekly," organ of the Farmers' National Committee for Action, now being published in Washington, D.C." The new paper, which will be the spokesman for the fighting farmers in scores of organizations throughout the country, will have its headquarters in Chicago.

Trucks and cars bearing more than 700 delegates from 58 organizations in 20 states began leaving today to carry the fighting call to action into the countryside for the organizations of the ruined farmers against Wall Street finance capital and its agents in the ranks of the farmers' organizations.

Molders Join Steel Union in New Britain

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Workers in three of the largest foundries here responded to the call to a meeting to organize molders and foundry workers into the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union last Tuesday. Thirty applications for membership were filled out and many workers promised to sign membership cards and enroll their shopmates in the union.

Two strikers of the Kirschner Foundry in New Haven appealed for support of their strike, now in its fourth week, and urged the wrokers to prevent any scabbing when the bosses try to have their work done outside of New Haven.

Wolsey of New Haven spoke on the differences of A. F. of L. politics and the policies of the Trade Union Unity League. Another organizational meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 21 when a charter in the Steel and Metal Workers Union will be taken out.

25 Tons of Food for Cotton Strike Collected by W.I.R.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-five tons of food for the strike of the Southern California cotton pickers, and $218.89 for truckage and expenses, was collected by the Workers International Relief of Northern California recently, from among workers and sympathizers in San Francisco, Oakland, and other California cities.

Raising the slogan that the cotton pickers' picket line will be as strong as the relief that backs it up, the W. I. R. aroused the cooperation not only of many workers' organizations, but of large sections of the population who sympathized with the strikers.

Dr. Leon Klein, W. I. R. organizer, reports that his organization is rapidly organizing stronger forces in California. Branches are being set up and a medical aid unit is being organized.

Issue Challenge to Textile Workers To Help Daily Worker

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The National Textile Workers Union here has already raised $5 for the Daily Worker and challenges the National Textile Union in Lawrence, Mass., to equal this. The New Bedford union further pledges to raise $2 for every dollar the union in Lawrence, Mass., raises above $15.

The New Bedford textile workers remember what the "Daily" did for them in their strikes and challenge all unions of the National Textile Workers to raise funds for the Daily Worker. Textile workers' unions, accept this revolutionary challenge through the columns of the "Daily"!

"Mass Actions!" Delegates' Reply to Roosevelt Robbery

Lay Down Immediate Demands for Cancellation of Debts, Against Foreclosures

By SENDER GARLIN

(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Strikes, marches, protests and mass demonstrations—this is the answer of the Second National Farmers' Conference which adjourned here yesterday to the question, "How shall the farmers fight to win their demands?"

The seven immediate demands, unanimously adopted by more than 700 farmer delegates in 39 states representing more than 100,000 members in 58 different farm organizations, include:

1. Immediate cash relief; 2. Cancellation of secured debts—mortgages, back rents, delinquent taxes, and seed and feed loans of the impoverished farmers; 3. No foreclosures and evictions; 4. Higher purchasing power for the farmers; 5. Tax relief; 6. Reduction in rents; 7. The complete cancellation of all debts of the sharecroppers, both Negro and white, and the abolition of the system of vicious oppression of the Negro people.

Besides passing resolutions on the necessity for unity with the city workers, the Conference delegates revealed, in speeches from the floor their concrete experiences on how they are achieving unity with the working class.

Jobless Get Free Milk

Examples cited were the distribution of milk to the unemployed by farmers in Allentown and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania as well as in Sioux City, Iowa. A dramatic instance of solidarity was seen in the fight of farmers of the Colorado Farm Holiday Association to transport four truckloads of food to the striking coal miners in Galup, New Mexico, in spite of armed opposition of the "officers of the law."

Many Instances of Joint Action

Delegates also related how the Unemployed Councils of Allantown, Pa., sent a truckload of jobless workers 25 miles into the country to help stop sheriff's sales. Numerous other instances—equally inspring—were reported from the floor of the farmers' conference.

Last year, following the first farmers' national conference in Washington-where the cry for the moratorium and stoppage of foreclosures was raised by the delegates—it was taken up within a short time and a wave of resistance to sheriff's sales swept over the country. This compelled official as well as unofficial declarations of moratorium by many state and local officials as well as financial institutions like banks and insurance companies.

In view of the fact that spokesmen for one delegation after another took the floor at the Chicago conference to demand cancellation—regardless of whether he was talking about hogs, dairy products or cotton—immediate and far-flung activities can be looked upon the return of the delegates to their home states and various farm organizations.

Even before the Conference opened, trucks were rolling into Chicago from the four corners of the country with the words CANCELLATION boldly painted and chalked upon them.

"We call for a united struggle of all exploited and busted farmers, regardless of race, creed or political opinion, to win our immediate demands," declare the opening sentence of the manual of arms adopted by the historic Farmers' Conference in their fight to realize the immediate needs of the ruined toilers of the land.

Hunger marches and demonstrations, the delegates assure the millions of farmers looking for leadership in their struggles against the monopolies and trusts, are "powerful methods to compel relief from county, state, Reconstruction Finance Corporations, and other relief agencies; as well as to compel the reduction of taxes and cancellation of debts."

Petitions Alone Futile

Petitions, the delegates point out, must be backed up by mass action. "Waves of resolutions and protests, backed by militant mass demonstrations will help free the victims of class struggle and terror."

The farmers agreed upon a number of steps as the best method for winning their demands.

"Call a few of the militant farmers to meet with you and discuss the Call to Action. Discuss the conditions, grievances and demands in which the impoverished farmers of your community are vitally concerned. This little group can do much to agitate and organize local struggles around these problems which urgently concern the farmers of the community. Each delegate belonging to an organization should be active in getting his own oranization to support and fight for the call and demands of this Conference."

When these farmers have been aroused to the need to fight for local demands against an eviction or for relief or for any other demand, a mass meeting to which all exploited organized and unorganized farmers should be invited, is considered the next immediate job at hand.

"At these mass meetings the problems of the farmers can be thoroughly discussed and a committee of the most militant fighters best representing the exploited farmers should be elected to organize the united forces to struggle for the farmers' demands.

"The members of the organizations supporting the Conference will be the most active in carrying on this fight," the farmers are assured by the more than 700 delegates at the Chicago meet.

"When our struggles are under way or we want to rally more forces to our standards, we shall call county meetings and state conferences democratically elected by rank and file farmers in mass meetings.

Rank and File Leadership

"In these mass meetings and conferences united front committees of action must be elected by our own ranks and responsible to us and not to the bankers, trusts and rich farmers, as high-salaried leaders are. These united front committees of action will provide the leadership of our united struggles of organized and unorganized farmers alike. The local committees should immediately get in touch with the National Committee for Action."

The farmers of the entire country—ruined by four years of capitalist crisis—are urged to organise for campaigns of refusal to pay secured debts, mortgages, delinquent taxes and back rents. At the same time local committees are called upon to draw up rent agreements and force the rich landowners to accept them—by mass action.

'Penny sales' and 'Sears-Roebuck' sales, carried through by the mass action of the farmers, it is pointed out, have already saved thousands of farms, homes, and chattels of farmers.

"When we are unable to prevent the eviction of a farmer because of the overwhelmingly forces of the state and government, we must continue the struggle by declaring such farms as scab farms and by treating anyone who moves on such a farm as a scab, who deserves nothing but to be treated as an undesirable among the honest working farmers."

Strike!" Is Call

The Conference called attention to the fact that consumers' strikes and boycotts jointly with the city workers, have been effective in reducing inflation prices on commodities, jacked up sky-high by the Roosevelt "Blue Eagle" program.

"Strike!"

This is the vibrant call of the farmer delegates to the millions of farmers on the countryside.

After declaring that during the past year "we farmers have begun to use a mass weapon, the STRIKE," the conference pointed that "experience has shown us that going fishing or sitting in our back yards will not win a strike, but that effective organization and preparation by means of rank and file strike committees and militant picketing is the only way to conduct a successful and effective strike."

A stern warning against compromising leaders is made. "We must not allow compromising leaders to betray our interests. The present strikes must be broadened and strengthened. The farmers must elect their own United Front strike committees which they will control and hold responsible at all stages of the struggle. The strikers must formulate their own demands.

"We can utilise and learn much from the experiences of the city workers in conducting strikes."

The farmers at the Chicago united front farm conferedce, having agreed upon a militant program of action, concluded with an appeal for joint struggles with the agricultural laborers—of which there are more than 2,000,000 in the U. S., and the city workers.

"We call upon the toiling farmers to join with the agricultural and industrial workers, Negro and white, native and foreign-born to get together into joint action against our common foe, to carry on joint strikes, demonstrations, protests and hunger marches.

"Workers, unite with farmers on the picket line!

"Farmers, unite with workers in getting relief for striking workers!

"Forward to united action of all toilers in struggle for the necessities of life."

Industrial Union Calls Strike in Dress Shop

NEW YORK.—A strike was declared at the Tao Frock Co., 245 7th Ave., when the company discharged the shop chairman and two other workers for refusing to join the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. I.L.G.W. officials recently succeeded in forcing the workers of the shop, who were Industrial Union members, into their union by threats and strong arm methods and had signed up the shop although the company had previously entered into an agreement with the Industrial Union. It was the I. L. G. W. U. which engineered the discharge of the three workers.

The Industrial Union is demanding reinstatement of the workers and the right to retain their membership in the Industrial Union. Mary Nigrelli and Lena Becker were arrested when they tried to urge some of the workers to stay away from the shop. Their case will be heard on Wednesday.

All dressmakers are urged to assist in the picketing.

MICHIGAN I. W. O. AIDS "DAILY" WITH DONATION

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The International Workers' Order, Branch No. 178, raised $4.30 for the Daily Worker at a celebration of the 16th Anniversary of the Soviet Union. A Soviet America cannot be built without our Daily Worker. We wish long life to our "Daily" in its fight to crush the enemies of the workers.

4,000 Workers, Farm Delegates Cement Unity at Coliseum

Farmers Defy Police, Who Are Forced to Escort Trucks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—"We won't be moved."

So sang the chorus of Negro and white sharecroppers from Alabama and the Carolinas before 3,000 Chicago workers and 700 farmer delegates to the Second National Farmers' Conference here, at a mass meeting in the North Hall of the Coliseum on Friday evening.

The meeting was arranged by the Trade Union Unity League and Unemployed Councils of Chicago, and was the first example, on a mass scale, of a joint demonstration of unity between the city workers and the farm toilers.

Speakers at the meeting included I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S. A.; Alfred Tiala, National Secretary of the United Farmers League; Harry Lux, State Organizer of the Farmers' Holiday Association of Nebraska; a Negro sharecropper from Alabama; Mother Bloor of Iowa; Lem Harris, Secretary of the Farmers' National Committee for Action; Charles Taylor, National Chairman of the United Farmers' League; and Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

Joe Weber, District Secretary of the Chicago T.U.U.L., which arranged the solidarity meeting, acted as chairman.

Get Motorcycle Escort

Motorcycle escorts for the 50 trucks and cars which conveyed the farm delegates to the Colissum were provided by the Chicago police department after officials there had flatly refused to do so. The farmers created a stir as they passed thru the working class sections of Chicago, ignoring all traffic lights and cheering and singing as their trucks rumbled thru the city streets.

"Higher prices for farm products and lower prices of goods for food for city workers," were among the slogans on the trucks that particularly drew the interest of the Chicago masses—and especially the thousands of hungry unemployed.

Overrule Police

"You must be crazy," a police lieutenant in the Police Chief's office told Lief Dahl of the Conference Arrangements Committee when the latter called on the telephone late Friday afternoon with the request for the motorcycle escort.

"You gotta apply for a permit a day ahead of time, and then you don't always get it," the police official barked at Dahl.

"Well, then," retorted Dahl, "our caravan of 50 trucks and cars will go through anyway, pass all red lights and give you the neatest little traffic jam you've had in the loop for many a year."

Workers Cheer

The lieutenant put down the receiver for a few seconds to consult with Police Commissioner Allan. He returned with the anonuncement that the motorcycle cops requested would be on tap at the Peoples' Auditorium in time to break the way through traffic for the caravan. Arriving at the Coliseum in a body, the farm delegates received a series of stormy ovations from the Chicago workers as they filed in by state delegations, carrying placards.

The farmers were noticeably impressed by the spirit of solidarity of the Chicago workers which expressed itself in a collection of $247.41 to defray expenses of the meeting. Many of the contributions came from numerous Chicago units of the Communist Party, groups of unemployed workers as well as mass organizations.

Crew of "Mundixie" Strikes In Boston

Dockers and Coal Trimmers Walk Out In Sympathy

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—The crew of the S. S. Mundixie, of the Munson Line, walked out on strike today here, demanding back wages and recognition of the ship's committee.

The ship is completely dead, with the boilers and electric machinery shut down. Longshoremen and coal trimmers walked out in solidarity with the striking seamen this afternoon.

A solid picket line has been organized along the dock, with longshoremen and seamen chasing scabs off the ship. The crew prevented the police from driving Marine Workers' Industrial Union delegates from the ship. It is expected that the strike will end tonight with a victory for the crew.

Members of I.L.G.W. Local 28 Demands to Hear Agreement Read

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of the chop chairman, shop committees and active members, the administration of Local 28, I.L.G.W.U. was forced to call a general membership meeting to read the agreement. The agreement of the strikers took place about seven weeks ago.

The meeting was held at the Rand School Wednesday night.

Mr. H. Greenberg, the ex-supervisor of his local, came to the meeting and he wanted to render a verbal report. The members demanded that the agreement be read first. Mr. Greenberg put on his coat and hat and left the hall. On leaving he received a big boo from all the members.

Lynchers Alarmed at Secret Organizing of East Shore Negroes

Negro Club Fights Farming Out of Children to Local Bosses By Children's Aid Society and City Charities

The Daily Worker continues today its series of exposures of the lynch terror against the Negro masses and the social and economic exploitation of white and Negro toilers which serve as a basis for the lynch wave now sweeping the country. The evidence supporting the report was presented to the public inquiry last Sunday in Baltimore, Md. The following article is the result of an investigation by the Daily Worker and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, scene of the brutal lynching of George Armwood on Oct. 18.

* * *

The workers who live in the many scattered towns and on their outskirts scrape along at starvation level. In a variety of seasonal jobs. White farm hands engaged for the season, and staying on the farm for that period, get $5 a week. Negro farmhands who come to stay for the season often find the boss "managing their business affairs" entirely, and do not know until the end of the summer how much or how little they have earned. Farm-hands by the day are getting 75 cents a day. Most farm-hands, however, are hired irregularly on special jobs at a piecework basis. Right now they are getting 15 cents a bunch for shucking corn, and six bunches is a day's work.

This summer the farmers had to pay 22 cents an hour for labor, to match the N. R. A. minimum in the canneries; but since then wages are sinking steadily. A saw-mill which is opening will pay 12½ cents an hour. The man who told us about this is saving some wood of his own which he has to have cut, because he thinks he will soon be able to get it done for 50 cents a day.

In the oyster houses, 20 cents a gallon is the average pay for shucking. It takes a strong man at least an hour to shuck a gallon, and the many women workers go slower. In one oyster house where we stopped, the workers were reluctant to relax the tenson that drove the knife into the muck-covered shells. One young Negro worker, however, did stop to tell us: "We're not working good this year yet. In good times we used to work 10, 12 and 15 hours a day. Now it's hardly ever eight hours. You can't make over $4 or $5 a week. The oystermen themselves (i.e., the dredgers) don't make a living."

In spite of such conditions, Negro workers usually prefer the oyster houses and canneries to the farms. As one white sympathizer—a very rare thing on the Eastern Shore—said to us, "They like to work in groups." The same person told us that Negroes, when they are not on piece-rates, have a very definite feeling that they must protect themselves from overtime and having to go to work early. "There is no public demonstration of this, though it is recognized on both sides." In other ways also, the Negroes of this region stick together as if by instinct; news that travels by the grape-vine method through their communities seldom, if ever, reaches the ears of whites.

Through a reliable source, however, we heard of a secret club among the Negroes, which penalizes its members for going in the back door of white peoples' houses, as the unwritten law of the Eastern shore demands.

Most white people of the Eastern shore do not realize that the feeling of resentment which exists among the Negroes is too deep-seated to be broken by acts of terror against individuals. At the same time, the ruling-class whites feel the need of demanding whipping posts in the jails, to match those in the Delaware jails a few miles away. These were set up only last year and are reserved for "chicken thieves and wife-beaters." A judge decides on the number of lashes, and the sheriff himself applies the cat o' nine tails; each thong in the bunch leaves a separate number of lashes. So far only Negroes have been convicted of "chicken-stealing and wife-beating." On the Maryland side of the Eastern shore chicken stealing brings at least a six months' jail sentence, but it is felt that the whipping-post would be cheaper and more memorable.

Ruling-class whites talk a good deal about the "upstart" young Negroes, and there is a definite basis for the assumption that the present generation is less inclined than its parents were to trust "the masters."

Many Children Enslaved by Charity Agencies

With the Negroes now drifting more and more into the small seasonal industries, working together in groups of 50 to 200 under conditions of intense industrial exploitation, they have acquired a stronger group class consciousness, and approve less and less of isolating a Negro child in a white household. They say it "makes him queer." They don't think much of the mother who gives him away, no matter what her circumstances. The "good" white county families, of course, are very anxious to continue this convenient method of getting a free farm-hand or house servant, and they "don't see why a child should die out."

It would be impossible today to secure any exact figures of indentured, as this form of slavery is called, on the Eastern short.

The mainstay of this vicious form of peonage are the so-called charitable institutions of New York, Baltimore, and other cities.

Ninety children from New York are now slaving for their keep in "free homes on the Eastern shore," having been placed there by the Children's Aid Society of New York. The Children's Aid of Baltimore has 20 such "placements" in the same region, and the City Charities of Baltimore 45.

Other out-of-state agencies take advantage of the fact that the Eastern shore is careful to have no relief machinery to check up or even keep records of such things, to ship children into these Maryland "foster homes."

Governor of New Mexico Promises to Defend Scabs

GALLUP, New Mexico, Nov. 19.—Governor Hockenhull received a delegation of United Mine Worker scabs from Gallup who "petitioned" for the retention of the troops in Gallup, declaring that their lives were in danger if the troops were withdrawn. Hockenhull assured the scabs their lives would be protected. Included in the delegation was Bill Reese, notorious U. M. W. A. scab who sprayed the picket lines with acid recently and who was upheld by General Wood.

The following day Hockenhull was visited by a large delegation of N. M. U. strikers from Gallup, headed by Alejandro Alvarado y Correa, who demanded in no uncertain terms for the withdrawal of the troops. Alvardo liated with Hockenhull a whole series of provocative actions by the militia against the strikers.

Governor Hockenhull appointed Meecham and Keleher, two Albuquerque lawyers as a Meditation Board. Their job is to "investigate the cause of the strike and its probable settlement." The "Board" met with the U. M. W. A. scabs, met with all five operators and then with a delegation of the N. M. U. strikers headed by Alvarado and Mavrigenis. The N. M. U. delegation informed the Governors "Board" that they declined to accept any arbitration in any form. The "Board" will report to Hockenhull in several days.

Governor Hockenhull was yesterday visited by a large delegation of miners from Los Cerrilos. Miguel Leyva, member of the New Mexico Legislature and active N. M. U. organizer of Madrid were spokesmen. The delegation informed the Governor that unless the Albuquerque and Cerrilos Coal Company granted them five additional demands that they would strike forthwith. The miners under the N. M. U. presented 15 demands several days ago to the company, which to prevent strike action agreed to grant ten, but refused five of the most important demands. The Madrid mines are 250 miles from Gallup, but are owned by one of the companies operating the Mentmore mine in Gallup, which has been striking for 3 months. Leyva declared that unless the management granted these five demands a strike would take place. Hockenhull appealed to the delegation to have faith in the N. R. A., to stay on the job and cooperate with the mine owners. About 400 of the 500 Madrid miners belong to the N. M. U.

Trade Union Directory

CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
232 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4967

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-0566

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
936 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-9366

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 12th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-1943

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-6910

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
296 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
Phone: Dickens 2-1273—4—5
Night Phone: Dickens 6-9239
For International Workers Order

DOWNTOWN

BERMAE'S
Cafeteria and Bar
809 BROADWAY
Between 11th and 12th Streets

Tompkins Square 6-9125
Caucasian Restaurant
"KAVKAZ"
Russian and Oriental Kitchen
BANQUETS AND PARTIES
339 East 14th Street New York City

(Brooklyn)

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1599 PITKIN AVENUE

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
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PRESENTS
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor of the Daily Worker
—in a Talk on—
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PARTY LIFE

Stress Development of New Cadres of Unit Leadership

Increased Tempo in Carrying Out the Open Letter Depends on Training of New Forces

Inter-related and closely connected with the task of concentration is a problem which at first glance seems of secondary importance, but in reality upon its solution depends the speeding of the tempo in the carrying out of the Open Letter. This is the problem of the development of new cadres of local leadership; the strengthening of the section leadership as the nearest link to the lower units; the bringing of the best developed comrades into the leadership of the units; the developing of unit initiative and making the units conscious that they are of the Party in the shops and in the neighborhoods. All our past experience, and particularly recent events, show us that this problem can and must be solved primarily in the course of developing struggles by penetration in basic industries, and through the winning of the best elements to our ranks, as well as through a more intensive education.

Today more than ever before, with the spreading of the influence of the Party to every corner of the land, the demand is raised from every district: "Give us organizers. Give us assistance in preparing and developing struggles. Help us to organize the masses."

In the course of the past few years, hundreds of comrades have gone through the various training schools of our Party. Today, however, if we check up on these forces, we discover that while a large number of these trained comrades are in leading positions and are doing good work, we also find that a large number have disappeared from leading positions. It is significant that each time a school or training course is conducted we find that comrades are "good material," but later on many of them who were characterized as "excellent" were discovered to be unfit.

Are these comrades really unfit? Or is there some reason that explains why many of these comrades that developed through struggles and went through these training schools disappear from leading positions? I think that at a time when we are confronted with the problem of training hundreds of new forces we must also take the necessary steps to follow up these forces after they have finished the training schools. It is the task of the leading comrades to assist them continuously, helping the weakest ones, encouraging and assisting them to continue their theoretical education. In correcting the mistakes made in carrying out the line of the Party a distinction must be drawn between such mistakes as may be made by leading comrades, who from time to time manifest opportunist deviations which flow from a hidden political line, and the deviations and mistakes made by young and less experienced comrades. In the first case, the struggle against opportunism must be a very sharp one. In the second case, the struggle must take the character of asistance by the leading comrades to overcome the mistake pointing out to the comrade the theoretical basis for the mistake.

One of the reasons for the loss to the Party of its trained forces is the fact that sufficient care is not taken in the selection of the forces to be trained. The background is not sufficiently studied, their qualities of sincerity, loyalty to the cause of the working class, personal integrity, etc. are often not seriously taken into consideration. They are frequently selected on the basis of impressions. Today there are hundreds of workers that are rising from the ranks during struggles, who distinguish themselves, who are coming forward as leaders, who are known to their fellow-workers, who are known in factories or in their localities for their seriousness, courage and devotion. These are the workers that must be trained to constitute the leading cadres of our Party. These are the comrades that must be developed.

The need for leading forces is not only a problem for the concentration districts. It is a problem for the South, the Southwest, for the Northwest. From everywhere there are demands for schools.

Schools, alone, however, cannot solve the problem. There are many ways of developing new cadres on a large scale. While the District and National schools have to perform the most important function in this respect, other methods of education must be taken into consideration. **One of the most important of these methods, as well as the most neglected at the present time, is study circles in the Sections and Units.** These Circles should study not only the fundamentals of Communism, but should discuss and study all the problems of the Party, utilizing all the small pamphlets issued by the Party. Such circles will be of tremendous value in assisting the comrades to understand these problems in raising the political level of the comrades, who, in turn, will become instrumental in helping to raise the political level of the entire Unit and Section. The Study Circles will arm the Party members with arguments on how to convince the workers of the correctness of our program; of the correctness of the Party position in the various national state, county and city problems, and especially on the problem which the Party must solve, of organizing the masses in the shops and factories. In these study circles, as well as in the units themselves, the Daily Worker and the Communist must play an important role.

The daily work of the Party should also be made a training ground for leading forces. **The functionaries' meetings and conferences, where the results of activities are reported on and past work checked up, must be made to serve also as training courses for new comrades.** While it is true that the District and Section Organizers are very busy with hundreds of problems from morning until late at night, nevertheless since in all these activities they are in constant connection with functionaries, with Party members, with young comrades, they must realize that this very contact must also be made into a channel of education. The spending of a few minutes in giving advice to comrades on the planning of activities, on reading certain literature, urging them to read and write, will help to develop the initiative of many of these young comrades and encourage them to combine their practical work with theoretical training.

There should also be more open forums, more comradely social life. Every affair, even the smallest one, must take the character of a gathering of comrades for the discussion of the problems facing the Party. This will not only develop new enthusiasm, but will acquaint the comrades with each other, strengthen the ties among the Party members as part of the fighting vanguard of the working class, will encourage frank, open, sincere, sharp discussions and will eliminate petty enmities and frictions.

Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

NRA Ballyhoo Employed to Bar Picketing by Cornell Dubilier Radio Plant Strikers

Yale and Towne Foundry Closing Adds to Layoffs

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

STAMFORD, Conn.—In the Yale & Town Manufacturing Co. plant here, there has been a consistent layoff of workers from the various departments, because things are slowing up in this factory and the workers are told to go home until they will be called. There have been from 300 to 500 laid off in this manner. Some of the workers have been out over three weeks now, and it will probably be permanently.

The foundry here was closed on Nov. 13. The men in it that I know have no idea when they will be called back.

In the foundry the men are given a pair of foundry shoes to wear in their work. These shoes must last four months before they will give you a new pair. The average length of time a pair lasts in a foundry is two months, so the workers must spend $2.20 for shoes. The average pay a foundry worker gets is $14 to $15 per week, for 40 hours. Out of cents and up each week for insurance, and when you are laid off, all the workers' pay, thew draw 32 you lose this insurance money.

We have held several shop gate meetings here in the past two months. The workers know that they cannot expect anything from the N.R.A. and show good sympathy toward our meetings. Now we are issuing a leaflet a week explaining the necessity of organization and are on the road to building department committees through our contacts.

This factory employed about 2,000 workers when last it was going at full capacity. Alliso it was used in the last war for making munitions, and can be converted for this purpose in 24 hours.

The local press this spring and summer carried front page headlines when a few hundred workers were hired here as a sign of returning prosperity, but does not give one line to the laying-off of hundreds of workers and the closing of the foundry.

Colonial Radio Fires Hundreds, Doubles Output

(By a Young Metal Worker Cor.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I am one girl worker in Colonial Radio who is convinced that the American Federation of Labor, which got us to join their federal union at the end of September, has worsened our conditions and will do nothing to better them. Here are my reasons:

The day after the strike was settled by a secret agreement, hundreds of girls, most of them belonging to the federal union, were laid off. The A. F. of L. had taken $2 initiation fees plus $1 for dues from us.

Then the bosses increased production almost double, so that we were turning out more with a reduced force. The speed-up was increased a great deal.

Then wages were increased one and a half cents an hour! From 32 cents we were raised to 33½ cents an hour. What does this mean when we have to turn out more, and when the prices on food and clothing are going up all the time?

Now there are strong rumors that another layoff will take place. It is said that those girls who do not belong to the A. F. of L. union will get laid off first. Of course, it's plain, they are trying to force all the girls into their union. But if a layoff is going to take place, we'll get laid off, A. F. of L. union or no A. F. of L. union. I don't think that this federal union will fight the layoff or protect laid off workers by helping them get relief. Why, most of us don't know when the next meeting of the union will take place!

That's why I like the Steel and Metal Workers Union — it not only fights for better conditions, but it tries its best to keep them after they win them.

The workers of Acme Steel, Pratt and Letchworth, Wickwire and the other shops and mills organized in the Steel and Metal Union have won and still have good conditions. Wake up, Colonial Radio girls!

Present Leaders Block Militant Mass Action Against Scabs by False Promises

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—On Nov. 3, Friday, 336 workers of the Cornell Dubilier Condenser Corp., 338th St. and Bronx Boulevard, came out on strike for recognition of their own independent Radio Factory Workers' Union, for higher wages and better conditions.

The leader of the strike, Mr. Beedie, and the strike committee told us that we were going to win the strike by simply presenting our case before the N.R.A., and that because our demands are reasonable the N. R. A. would make Mr. Blake accept all our demands. More than two weeks have passed since we walked out, and the strikers are still waiting for the N. R. A. to force Mr. Blake to accept our demands. Mr. Beedy has been phoning us up every day that he will have a favorable settlement within 24 hours. This favorable 24-hour settlement seems to be taking the same course at Hoover's 60-day "prosperity."

In the meantime, while we are waiting for this settlement, Mr. Blake has secured a full force of scabs to work his factory.

Fellow workers, how can we win our strike when there are scabs producing and taking our jobs away? As far as the N.R.A. goes, it never yet has settled a strike in the interest of the workers, except when the factory was closed down through mass picketing, and in that case, the boss would have to settle whether or not there was any N.R.A. How can the N.R.A. give us a favorable settlement when we find Swope, the head of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, which is backing up Blake, also one of the heads of the N.R.A. Board in Washington?

Fellow workers, the only way we can win this strike is by stopping the scabs, through mass picketing, from taking away our jobs. And if Beedy, Drucker or any other member of the Strike Committee objects to letting us stop the scabs, they are doing exactly what the boss wants, and we remove any one on the committee who is carrying out the wishes of the boss. We must turn this "holiday" into a real strike to win our demands.

We must get all the strikers who have become disgusted because of the way the strike is being run to come down. They should be visited immediately.

Mass picketing must be started immediately to stop the scabs.

There should be strike meetings every day and the Strike Committee should report to the meeting the plans for the strike.

All those on the strike committee who are against putting up a fight should be removed and sincere fighters elected in their place.

Demand that final settlement of the strike be made by the strikers themselves at a strike meeting where the settlement is voted upon.

Leaders Broke Morale of Tool And Die Strikers

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—The tool and die makers' strike in Detroit area has collapsed. That is the truth, and, recognizing the facts, the workers must remove from leadership the officials of the Mechanics Educational Society of America. The damnable worship of the N.R.A. by these officials show their lack of ability to visualize the American strike scene.

A Communist, the only man with a true concept of the facts, must be chosen as leader. I am not a Communist. I am not anything, but am in the state of learning what the editorial columns of the Daily Worker show me the line the workers must take.

The rank and file of the M. E. S. of A. must be educated to a fuller appreciation of the methods necessary to ensure victory.

Shou'd Have Gone Back in Body

After a heroic resistance, many of the strikers lost courage, and while the shop committees were discussing matters with the bosses, many of the rank and file were running to the foreman's houses to make arrangements for their jobs. They should have stood out until the decision was announced and then all should have gone back in a body. There was too much of this last minute scabbing.

Right at the time of negotiations was when the shop committees needed solid support. That is just when that support was lacking. Every man who scabbed during the strike is working today, many of them working 72 hours a week. Many hundreds of the strikers are walking the streets and the loyal unemployed who helped the strikers so well are still unemployed, owing to that last minute scabbing.

The good stuff of the M. E. S. of A. must not be thrown away. Start rebuilding now. Educate the rank and file to demand and support rank and file leadership. Teach the rank and file that last-minute scabbing, even by a union permit cunningly connived at, is the worst form of scabbing. The unemployed M. E. S. of A. should meet at the earliest moment and get matters going and get Smith and Griffen going with the can tied to their tails.

—Chrysler Employee.

Printed Call to Lynch Boys, Attorneys Circulated in Ala.

By JOHN L. SPIVAK.

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 20.—A brazen call to lynch the International Labor Defense attorneys in the Scottsboro case, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, is being circulated here in a 54-page pamphlet written and published by one Woodford Mabry, a lawyer of Grove Hill, Ala. Neither the legal nor police authorities of Morgan County are doing anything to stop it.

"Why does the law give you the right to expel the trespasser with just such force as you find necessary?" Counselor Mabry asks in his "brief and argument" as he terms his pamphlet. "It is because the law is too slow to save you and you must save yourself.

"In like manner, the law may be too slow and uncertain to save a menaced community, because of outside lawyers . . . then that community must exercise its inherent right to defend itself.

"THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE AND ITS METHODS ARE DESPISED HERE IN ALABAMA." (Capitals for emphasis are Mabry's).

This crude call and other similar expressions in the pamphlet for a lynching is directed to the people of Alabama and is being widely distributed here and avidly read. Around the yellow brick court house where the Scottsboro boys are to go on trial for their lives this reporter saw two in the hands of grim-faced, overalled men who were showing them to others on the court house steps. In the center of the town the blue-covered pamphlet is in evidence. Those who do not have it, have seen it and are discussing its contents.

Just how many of these pamphlets are in Decatur and Morgan County there is no way of telling.

Attacks I.L.D. Demand for Negro Equality

Not only does it contain this bald invitation to a lynching but the tenor of the whole pamphlet is that of fury against the International Labor Defense and "northerners" who are trying to "put negroes on juries" (Nowhere in the pamphlet is the word Negro spelled with a capital N). The pamphlet is a bitter invective against those who try to get the Negro "social and political equality."

The pamphlet is marked by an hysterical tenor, bad grammar and capitalized words for emphasis.

Advocates Booker Washington Program

"UNTIL THE ADVENT of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE and similar organizations into the South with their dangerous teachings of Social Equality, Socialism, etc., never since emancipation have the relations between the white men and the law abiding negroes of the South been so cordial, or the confidence of the negroes in their white neighbors and employers so strong," Attorney Mabry states in his foreword. "THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN KNOWS THE NEGRO and the NEGRO KNOWS THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN.

"The BEST HOPE of the negro of the South lies in the continuance and cultivation of these relations and the education of his children on PURELY PRACTICAL LINES."

Throughout its pages Attorney Mabry brands as "absurd" the payment of taxes to educate colored people in Alabama and urges that the Negro education "be restricted to reading, writing and arithmetic."

Decries Education for 'Nigger Bucks and Wenches"

"A negro crammed on Latin, Greek or on physiology and geometry, is a ruined nigger," the learned counsel states and continues:

"The taxing of poor white people to furnish "HIGHER EDUCATION" for negro wenches and sassy bucks, is an OUTRAGE upon the WHITE and an injury to the negroes."

Following are a few excerpts from the pamphlet, showing its spirit:

"White supremacy should be established by law.

"I take the position that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution should be repealed."

"Don't you know that Holy Writ expressly sanctions and regulates the system (of slavery) that Christ never uttered a word against it, and that ST. PAUL COMMANDED SLAVES TO OBEY THEIR MASTERS?"

Sees Lynch Courts Blocked by Mass Protests

"When these things happen (outsiders defending Negroes) it naturally arouses the indignation of the people and sometimes, they do what the law would have speedily done but for the SHYSTER interlopers . . . who must have been sent to Alabama by organizations like the International Labor Defense, composed no doubt of a lot of half-breeds, negroes, negro-petters, negro lovers and anarchists, imbued with the social equality rot and the very foolish idea that negroes should sit in the jury box with WHITE PEOPLE."

Invokes Lynch Law Against I.L.D. Attorneys

"Speaking for myself alone, it is my deliberate opinion, that a recurrence of such conduct will bring about the invoking of the exception to the general rule of law (due legal procedure) above referred to it.

"This is not a threat BUT JUST GOOD ADVICE."

These excerpts would normally be funny. But here in Decatur where the tension is at the breaking point, this pamphlet is pouring gasoline upon an already existing flame. And it may be noted again that neither legal nor police authorities are doing anything to stop it.

Sheffield Steel Pay Checkc as Low as $9 per Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The living standards of the Sheffield steel workers are constantly dropping. Many of the workers on the extra list work two and three days per week since steel production took another slump recently. Many of the pay checks run as low as $18 to $20 for two weeks. In spite of the fact that the steel workers have little or no winter fuel and have such low pay, the local charities campaign never missed the steel workers.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, which signed up several hundred men in the union last July and still holds meetings, is continuing to tell the men to wait until next July, until a certain contract between the A. F. of L. and the company expires.

According to local leaders of the A. F. of L., the company cleared a million and a half dollars from the misery of the workers in the 12 months preceding the N.R.A. The A. F. of L., refusing to do anything until another year, means that they are willing that the company continue to reap these profits.

All honest workers, both A. F. of L. members and non-members, must see through these tricks and must build shop organizations, and the union based on the class struggle, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

No Protection for Switchmen in Gary Plant

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

GARY, Ind.—Ther is no protection for the switchmen in the transportation department of the Gary Steel Works. There is a safety jitney in between the engine and the heats that we pull from the open hearths, and we the switchmen are after the company union representatives to put a demand to the bosses to have this jitney either taken out altogether or have it installed at the head end of the train.

Most of the work we are doing is head forward, and in that case we are obliged to walk back and forth. We cannot ride on the hot ingots buggies.

Nothing has been done from the so-called shop representation to get our demands, but instead all you hear is union talk from the shop representative, but they are talking the wrong kind of a union. All they mean is A. F. of L.

What we want is the workers' kind of union and that's the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union's.

We haven't made any headway in the last two months. We only had one mass union meeting, and the American Federation of Labor is holding two and three meetings every week, and in my opinion that's a bad policy. We are actually giving our chance to someone else to benefit by it. And it's up to us to get some action and draw the crowd in our workers' union.

Social Democratic Actions Led Directly to Nazi Power

Misleaders' Instructions To Vote for Hindenburg One of Many Treacheries to Workers

By O. PIATNITSKY

Comrade Piatnitsky in yesterday's Daily Worker began his answer to the following set of questions: "How did the Communist Party of Germany estimate the role of German social democracy and of the trade unions in the period of Germany's Fascization? Didn't the Communist Party of Germany wait too long before it made the United Front offer to social democracy?"

Comrade Piatnitsky showed how the long pre-war influence of the Social Democratic Party on the broad masses of the workers—NOT the vanguard of the working class—brought about by its continued use of radical phrases to cover up its real treachery to the masses, made it possible for the Social Democracy to lead the German workers directly into the clutches of Fascism. In the second part of this article, which follows, Comrade Piatnitsky shows how, for example, the S. D. P. slogan of "Whoever elects Thaelmann, elects Hitler," as opposed to the Communist slogan, "Whoever elects Hindenburg, elects Hitler," led the German working class straight into the terror of Fascism. Now read on:

* * *

In the period of partial stabilization, the Social-Democrats' deception of the masses was facilitated by the fact that the increase of the exploitation of the working class as a result of the temporary economic advance on the basis of partial stabilization, especially the extraordinary rapid increase of the productivity and intensity of labor through capitalist rationalization, was predominantly of a concealed nature.



O. Piatnitsky

Exploitation increased not so much as a result of the direct decrease of the normal wage but much more as a result of a very rapid increase of the intensity of labor and the greater utilization of the working day, which gave the bourgeois and Social-Democratic economists the opportunity to conceal the real situation of the workers by means of statistical tricks.

The Social-Democrats made use of this for their own purposes and were able to spread the illusion among the workers that their material situation was directly dependant upon the increase of the ability of German industry to compete on the world market. The Social-Democrats created the theory of "economic democracy" which in conjunction with the "already existing political democracy," through co-operation with the bourgeoisie, was to open up the painless path towards the "peaceful development into Socialism." The economic crisis threw all these erroneous theories overboard. Social-Democracy which kept on working in the service of the bourgeoisie also in the period of the crisis, openly took part in the ruthless offensive against the standard of living of the workers and in all forms of the ruthless cutting of wages, the abolition of social insurance, etc. It not only silently supported the measures of the Bruening government regarding the cutting of wages and of unemployment relief, but even agitated for these cuts.

During the last presidential election the Communist Party of Germany issued the slogan: "Whoever elects Hindenburg elects Hitler!" In contra-distinction to this, the Social-Democrats declared to the workers: "Whoever elects Thaelmann elects Hitler!" It is a fact that it was precisely the Social-Democracy which which made it possible for Hindenburg to be elected by an overwhelming majority and that a rather large section of the working class was obedient to its dictates also in this question. Now the workers can investigate the correctness of our slogans on the basis of their own bitter experiences. What we had warned against had taken place. During the election campaign, the Communist Party of Germany, unfortunately, did not understand how to correctly approach the masses and convince them of the correctness of our slogan.

Notwithstanding all the treacheries of Social-Democracy, and despite the exposure of these treacheries by the Communist Party of Germany, the Social-Democratic Party of Germany still had the majority of the working class behind it. That, of course, does not mean that the Social-Democratic Party had not lost influence among the working class. Despite all that, the Social-Democratic Party succeeded in hindering the Communist Party from organizing effective resistance at the moment of Hitler's entrance to power.

When we speak of the treachery of the Social-Democratic leaders who consciously and purposely sabotage all the offers of the Communists to form a united front of struggle against Fascism, against the capitalist offensive, then we must not close our eyes to the fact that the mass of the Social-Democratic workers have also not accepted the offer of the Communists regarding the formation of a united front.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Communist Party of Germany on their part have carried on the struggle against the identification of the Social-Democratic workers with the traitorous leaders because in a number of countries, also in Germany, "left" phrases were widely disseminated which represented the Social-Democratic workers in the factories, at the labor exchanges as small "Zoergiebels," as "Fascists." This tactic delayed the Social-Democratic workers from coming over to the Communists and made the creation of the united front of revolutionary struggle more difficult. The C. P. G. came out against these methods of a mass work. This tactic was correct at that time and also remains correct today. Does that mean, however, that we must ignore the new factors that are characteristic for the most recent events in Germany?

In every case where the Social Democratic workers took up the struggle, the Communists always stepped into the front ranks of the fighters and received the heaviest blows of the class enemy. Do the Communists have to come out and say what was, i. e., that they had called upon the Social-Democratic workers to form a united front and that the mass of the Social-Democratic workers did not accept this offer? They must say this by all means! The mass of the Social-Democratic workers did not react to the Communists' offer of a united front because they were fettered by their leaders, because they still blindly believed these leaders.

The main cause for the temporary retreat of the C. P. G. and the victory of the counter-revolutionary fascists lies in the fact that the Social-Democratic workers still rendered obedience to their leaders who supported the reactionary front of the bourgeoisie and were against the acceptance of the Communists' offer to form a revolutionary united front. The C. P. G. could not organize a successful struggle against the fascists because the Social-Democratic Party, which had split the working class, was able to hold back its members from establishing a united front with the Communists.

Who is directly to blame for the temporary victory of the Fascists? Naturally, the Social-Democratic leaders who consciously betrayed the struggle of the workers in the interests of the bourgeoisie. Can it be said, however, that the Social-Democratic workers as a whole do not bear any political responsibility for the practical refusal to participate in a united front against Fascism? No, one cannot say that. If the Communists want to intensify their agitation among the Social-Democratic workers, they must openly point out their serious mistakes which has had such weighty consequences for the working class. This should be done all the more as the Social-Democratic leaders still play at "left" maneuvers and can create "illegal" organizations in order to once again deceive the Social-Democratic workers and keep them back from going over to the Communist Party of Germany.

(To Be Continued)

Letters from Our Readers

LITVINOFF'S TRIP

Note to Ben Ardsley, John G. Valek and American Youth Club Members:

The editorial in Friday's (Nov. 3) issue of the Daily Worker under the heading, "Brisbane and Boudoirs" gives the true facts on how Maxim Litvinoff travelled and exposes the statements in the capitalistic press as downright lies.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE



Continuing from yesterday the letters about the drive, here is an anonymous one that's full of the old fighting spirit:

Boston.

Dear Comrades in the Home:

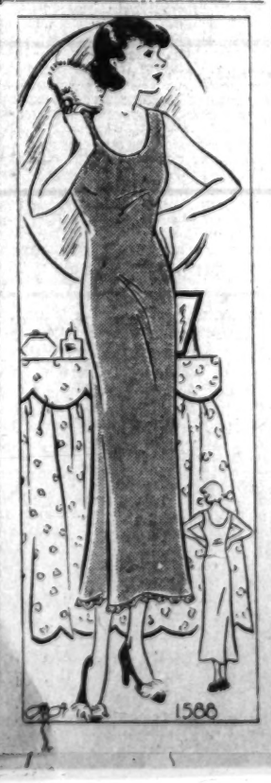
What a showing—what a showing! Here we are in the homs, the ones not who contrive to make a pound of flour, an egg, and a few potatoes into whomeals. Here we are, who, because of gan the system thieving from the workpro ers, have developed our talents for the making something out of nothing—to fund the "Daily" needs us and we will are not ready.

Well, here in the New England District we have started something, the and we think it is O.K. for all sec phetions. One comrade buys (or orders cour rom the office) five copies of the Daily Worker and then invites five Scol workers to her home and tells them with bout the D. W.; how it fights in dic the interest of the workers and leads and their struggle, and about the drive the and why we must have such drives. Ale hone asks each of these friends to exc ive a nickel, a dime, or a quarter of hr more, and then get five copies of mine Daily Worker, invite five friends lina o her house for tea, coffee, or a the neal and tell them about the Daily as Worker, ask for a donation and ask The ach of these five to do the same, tionand to wrte all about these exand eriences. And so on and so on!

Gent This is very easy to do and is uty ots of fun, and has great organiza-Solitional results because these groups and neet again and again, and from han hem grow study classes and workBers correspondence groups.

Sometimes we talk so much about ident large sums we make workers in isoWated places think they cannot help side because the amount they would give rrs so small; but we must remember that it is these pennies that give the lifeblood to the Daily Worker.

We had lots of fun at a Chitter-ing dinner and collected $1.95. Come forward, comrades in the Come: we are on our way, marching dictoward the dawn! We are in a pardimish of the great war! On to tion ave the Daily Worker! Working omen, realize your strength! Unite! Let's have action, now, today!



Doctor Luttinger advises:



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dry or Humid

J. H.—Personally, we agree with you; but for practical reasons we are forced to write in a different vein. The majority rules!

Afraid To Eat—Gasoline Poisoning

W. B. Murray, Detroit.—Your various pains are probably imaginary. The very fact that they change every day from one part of the body to another shows that you need not pay any attention to them. But we cannot understand your fear of eating. Are you afraid to get fat or are you in fear of getting pains (in the stomach) from eating? Your nervousness is probably due to the fact tht you are constantly exposed to gasoline poisoning, this fluid being the chief ingredient used in the cleaning of hats. If its not the fear of etting stout, or pains which prevent you from eating, then you had better give up using gasoline. People suffering from "naphtha jag" often develop nervous symptoms, among which we find unreasonable, unwarranted and groundless fears.

Baldness

H. E., Bronx.—Sorry that we cannot hold out any hope for arresting the "orderly and regular retreat" of your hair. It is probably hereditary. If you have plenty of money to squander, you may try the anterior portion o fthe pituitary gland. It's a great help—to the doctor. A few cases have been reported where it also helped the patient; but there are more failurs than successes. You may try your luck, if you can afford it.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Nature Friends, Syracuse, N.Y.	$ 5.00
Previous total	306.51
Total to date	$311.51

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35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

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"Daily" Tag Day Stations

Below are listed stations for the Daily Worker Tag Days, Nov. 24, 25 and 26th. Clip out the list of stations in your city. Volunteer to take tag day boxes. Help make these three days victories in the battle to save our Daily Worker. Visit shops, offices, factories, workers' homes, approach workers on the streets with Daily Worker Tag Day Boxes on this Friday, Saturday and Sunday. All Districts, airmail lists of your stations immediately.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY

DOWNTOWN—Workers Center, 94 Ave. C.
East Side Workers Club, 143 East Broadway.
MIDTOWN—Greek Workers Club, 269 W. 23th St.; Armenian Workers Club, 56 W. 26th St.; Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.
HARLEM—Finnish Workers Hall, 15 W. 126th St.; Esthonian Workers Club, 27 W. 115th St.; Harlem Liberator, 2169 7th Ave.
YORKVILLE—Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.
LOWER BRONX—Workers Center, 968 Prospect Ave.; Prospect Workers Club, 1191 So. Boulevard; Bronx Workers Club, 1400 Boston Road.
UPPER BRONX — Workers Center, 3073 Clinton Ave.; Co-op Unemployed Council, Barker and Britton Streets; Middle Bronx Workers Center, 3362 Third Ave.
SOUTH BROOKLYN—Workers Center, 132 Myrtle Ave.; Workers Center, 249 Columbia St.; Scandinavian Workers Club, 1068 Fifth Ave.
BORO PARK — Finnish Workers Home, 748 40th St.; Workers Center, 1109 49th St.
BATH BEACH—Bath Beach Workers Club, 87 Bay 29th St.
BENSONHURST — Bensonhurst Workers Center, 2068 70th St.
CONEY ISLAND — Coley Island Workers Center, 27th St. and Mermaid.
BRIGHTON BEACH — Brighton Beach Workers Center, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Ave.
WILLIAMSBURG — Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave.; Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 239 Rodney St.; Laisve, 45 Ten Eyck St.; Progressive Workers Center, 159 Sumner Ave.
BROWNSVILLE — Brownsville Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave.; American Youth Club, 105 Thatford Ave.; Hinsdale Workers Club, 313 Hinsdale St.
JAMAICA—Jamaica Workers Center, 142-29 Liberty Ave.

SECTION 1

Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave.; Hungarian Workers Home, 4308 Lorain Ave.; Finnish Workers Home, 4526 Detroit Ave.; Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers Home, 10315 Madison Ave., rear.

SECTION 2

South Slav Workers Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., 3rd floor; Workers Center, 750 E. 105th St.; Lithuanian Workers Hall, 920 E. 79th St.; Scandinavian Workers Hall, 7019 Wade Park Ave.

SECTION 3

Jewish Workers Center, 14101 Kinsman Rd.; Hungarian Workers Home, 11133 Buckeye Rd.; Unemployed Councils headquarters, 8306 Broadway.

SECTION 11

Workers Center, 3443 Woodland Ave., 3rd floor; Unemployed Workers Council, 3874 Payne Ave.; Milk Station, E. 27th St. and Payne Avenue.

SECTION 14

Workers Center, 1843 Cuttman Rd.; Unemployed Workers Hall, 18305 Saranac Rd.; Mariucci Home, 15804 St. Clair Ave.

WHAT A WORLD!



By Joseph Freeman

THE essence of the proletarian revolution lies in its international character. The great historic cry of Marx and Engels known to us in English as "workers of the world unite!" is more accurately translated in other languages. The phrase is: "Proletarians of all lands unite!" The workers' struggles in one country are inseparable from the workers' struggles in other countries.

A platitude, of course. But to say that an idea is a platitude is to say it is so true that people take it for granted.

Right there is the rub. Nothing must be taken for granted. We must keep our eyes constantly fixed on the tremendous class battles not only in this country, but in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America. We must participate in them. In every possible way we must aid our comrades in other lands.

* * *

I HAVE just finished reading one of the most terrific pamphlets of our violent era. Unfortunately, it has not yet appeared in English, but I understand that a translation is being prepared.

The pamphlet, entitled "Poland—Slaughterhouse of Men," describes one of the cruelest and most sadistic regimes in the world, the blood-soaked fascist regime of Marshal Pilsudski.

Poland lies in the heart of Europe, surrounded by nations proud of their lofty culture. In the midst of this lofty culture, Polish workers are wracked and destroyed in an indescribably bestial manner. The most idealistic and heroic men and women of the country, most of them in the bloom of youth, are butchered daily. Those who are not murdered are thrown into rivers, infected with syphilis, or tortured until they remain physical and mental wrecks for life.

And this orgy of political sadism is carried on not merely by professional thugs, but by government officials, cabinet ministers, judges, red cross agents. The director of this bloody pogrom is that half-insane monster Marshal Pilsudski. This is no secret. The whole of Poland knows it.

I cannot think of any words adequate to describe the barbarities of Polish Fascism. To call it cruel, brutal, cannibalistic, savage, mad, is to understate the case. These adjectives may describe the tortures of the mediaeval inquisition; they cannot possibly describe the raving deeds of Pilsudski's slaughterhouse. Polish Fascism has brought the art of torture to a level undreamed of by Torquemada.

* * *

POLAND'S kept press conceals Pilsudski's blood orgies. But there are times when they cannot be entirely concealed. The cries of the workers imprisoned in Lutsk for demonstrating against oppressive taxes at last reached other European countries. It became known that their jailers raped the women prisoners, pumped urine into their lungs, deliberately infected both men and women with the bacteria of the deadliest diseases.

A group of European intellectuals, headed by Henri Barbusse, protested, agitated for the liberation of the Lutsk prisoners. The Polish Seim was compelled to "investigate." The Polish Cabinet was interpolated, very, very politely. And the matter ended right there.

No help could be expected from a Seim completely under Pilsudski's heel, a parliament of thick-skulled fascist henchmen. No help could be expected from the fascist press, kept, cynical, corrupt, itself an instrument of the black terror.

The Polish workers themselves speak to the world in the pamphlet on Pilsudski's slaughterhouse. The author, Siskind Liev, lifts the curtain on the pogroms in the Ukrainian villages under Polish rule, on the gruesome "pacification" of Galicia, on the insane tortures of Rosa Zimmerman and Itke Shtifter and other young workers.

* * *

BUT higher and mightier than the sadism of the fascists rises the heroism of their victims. Beautiful against the background of barbarity and blood rises the courage of Poland's militant workers, undaunted by the savagery of their oppressors, inspired by a faith in the proletarian revolution that enables them to carry on, in the face of the capitalist desperadoes, an unremitting struggle for a Socialist world. Poland, too, has its Dimitroffs.

What gives these working-class heroes their unbounded moral strength and endurance is their consciousness of contemporary social forces, their faith in the proletarian revolution. They know that the violence of fascism is a symptom of the rot which is corroding the whole body politic of capitalism. They know that Pilsudski is not an isolated beast, but one of a pack. They are well aware that his foul regime is supported by the imperialists of France, England and America.

They know, too, that they are not alone in this world. Workers and intellectuals in other countries will aid them in their struggle against the fascist terror.

In New York there are already three committees raising funds for political prisoners in Poland. They are the Bialostok, Novidvor and Tschenstokhov Relief Committees to Aid Polish Political Prisoners. It is these committees which have issued Siskind Liev's powerful story of Poland's fascist terror, and these are the committees which are having the pamphlet translated into English.

When this is done, let the American workers and intellectuals read the horror described in the Liev's documents. There is no doubt that the indignation and fury which these documents will arouse will result in effective action to aid the Polish proletariat in its heroic struggle to destroy Pilsudski's slaughterhouse.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

E. O. Bible	$1.00	Chico Unit, Calif.	2.50
K., Bible	1.00	Nat. Friends, Syracuse, N.Y.	5.00
A. Gaims	.50	Previous Total	404.97
H. Dietrich	.50	Total to date	$416.57

"Mary Of Scotland" Opens At Alvin Theatre Nov. 27

"Mary of Scotland," Maxwell Anderson's new drama, will be presented by the Theatre Guild as its third production of the season, opening at the Alvin Theatre next Monday night. The cast is headed by Helen Hayes in the title role, Philip Merivale as Bathwell and Helen Menken as Queen Elizabeth.

F. Carter Burgher will replace George Macready this evening in "The School for Husbands," the Moliere comedy at the Empire Theatre.

Victor Killian, last seen here in "A Divine Drudge," will play an important role in "Peace on Earth," which opens Nov. 29 at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

Lolly Picon will be starred in "Birdie," which Jacob Kalich placed in rehearsal yesterday. Roscoe Ailes, Bruce Evans, Jack Leslie and Phoebe Fulton will play important roles in the comedy which is due on Broadway soon.

"Eat 'Em Alive" In Third Week At Cameo Theatre

"Eat 'Em Alive," the screen drama of animal and reptile life on the American desert, is being held over for a third week at the Cameo Theatre.

The Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse is reviving another silent film, Rudolph Valentino's "The Sheik." The same program presents "Krakatoa," a short feature, showing the under-sea volcano in eruption.

The feature at the Roxy this week is "The Invisible Man," screened from the novel by H. G. Wells, with Claude Rains, Gloria Stuart and Henry Travers.

The Four Marx Brothers, in their newest picture, "Duck Soup," will open tomorrow at the Rivoli Theatre. The picture was directed by Leo McCarey from the story by Bert Kalmer and Harry Ruby. Raquel Torres, Louis Calhern and Margaret Dumont have important roles.

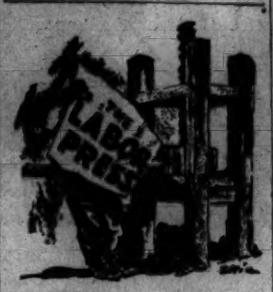
Friends of Russian Music to Perform in Chicago Sunday

CHICAGO.—The Friends of Russian Music, with Dr. H. M. Richter as chairman, will present the noted dramatic soprano, Sonia Radina, in a Russian concert on Sunday evening, Nov. 26, at the Masonic Temple, 33 W. Randolph St.

Josef Rosenstein, young Chicago violinist, will appear as assistant artist, with an entirely new program.

This concert is given for the purpose of acquainting the music-loving population of Chicago with the creations of the cultural field of the old and new Russia.

Tickets can be secured at Lyon and Healy, Jackson and Wabash; Kroch Book Shop, 206 N. Michigan Ave., Royale Cafe, 3845 W. Roosevelt Road, and the Workers' Bookshop, 2019 W. Division St.



THE ANVIL, No. 3, November-December, 1933.

* * *

By GRANVILLE HICKS

With this issue "The Anvil" shows its potentialities as a magazine of proletarian literature. Erskine Caldwell's "Daughter" is the best story "The Anvil" has thus far published. It is also a story that promises well for the author's future. What strikes one as the distinguishing virtue in all Erskine Caldwell's work is his respect, rather surprising but unmistakable and genuine, for the people he writes about. Though his characters are often almost fantastic in their lust, their passivity, or their ignorance, he never shows either the scorn of the average bourgeois writer or the fear and hatred of a William Faulkner. This respect, which rests both on insight into the people themselves and knowledge of the forces that have made them what they are, is something a young author can build on. And now, if one can judge from "Daughter," Caldwell's attention is turning away from the bizarre and the pathetic in the actions of these people, and he is finding evidences of new aims and new attitudes. This is hopeful, for few of our young writers are as well equipped as he to depict the awakening of the common people. We have, for example, had many stories of men who killed starving members of their families, but I have read none that made the act so credible as "Daughter" does. The simple repetition of the refrain about daughter's waking up and saying she is hungry, irresistibly drums into the reader's mind. "Daughter" is not, of course, a story of the class-conscious proletariat, but in depicting the jail delivery of Jim it does portray the kind of militancy in which, once planted, the seeds of class consciousness will grow.

Joseph Kaler's "Funeral" also deals with what might be called pre-class-conscious militancy. Though he cannot secure his effects with Caldwell's simple strikes, Kalar does create the atmosphere of the coal fields and does suggest the terrible bitterness of the miners. Louis Mamet, too, in "The Pension," which rounds out his story in the preceding issue, evokes credible workers. He is not quite sure enough in writing dialogue to rely on it so heavily, but his characters do take on definite shape. It is interesting to compare any one of these three stories with Helen Koppell's "Out of the Holes," the one story in this issue that deals with the revolutionary movement as such. Here we have an account of a worker who, after a long and fruitless search for a job, finally discovers the Unemployed Councils with their slogan, "Don't Starve! Fight." The trouble seems to be that the author, in order to set forth Steve's awakening, has to condense the various stages of his development so much that nothing really sticks in the consciousness of the reader. Obviously the success of Caldwell and Kalar or even the relative success of Mamet is better than this kind of failure. John C. Rogers' "Call It Love," which touches the fringe of the revolutionary movement, is also a failure, but this seems to be because he is confused about both his characters and his situation.

I have emphasized the stories that deal with the workingclass, but there are also the stories of petty bourgeois decline. Eugene Joffe's "In Season" is neat, but merely a sketch. Paul F. Corey's "A Good Recommendation" is carefully planned and obviously authentic, but, as is often true of such stories, it lacks force. Joseph Vogel's "An Interview with Domino Bashfield," though at moments effective, is less biting than good satire ought to be; like Vogel's stories in the two issues of "Blast," it is less richly developed than the theme demands.

The best of the poems is Henry George Weiss's "To the Soviet Union," not quite so good as his poem in the last issue, but strong in the same simple, declarative way. Edwin Rolfe's "Barn in Wisconsin," with its loose blank verse, is somehow too suggestive of Robert Frost's pastorals to convey quite the impression he apparently wants to give. The other two poems are merely interesting — experiments.

"Anvil" No. 3, like "Blast" No. 2, suggests that, though we have almost no writers who can portray convincingly the daily struggles of the workers, we have an increasing number of writers who can give us real American people of the working class as they are living under crisis conditions. Our eagerness for something else must not blind us to the importance of that kind of ability.

An Odyssey of Midwestern Labor in the Past 20 Years

Jack Conroy's First Novel, 'The Disinherited,' Tells Story of a Midwest Coal Camp

By WALTER SNOW

THE DISINHERITED, by Jack Conroy. Covici-Friede, $2.

* * *

Here is a novel that towers like a gaunt, unforgettable coal tipple above all other recent American proletarian fiction.

During the past few years, members of the Communist literary movement have been so anxious to foster working class literature that many books, about which we had secret reservations, won our acclaim publicly. If an author could etch a few realistic factory or strike scenes, if he had an ear for native dialect flavored with tobacco end, if he attempted to be vigorously honest, we felt that he was one of ours.

Knowing that these writers faced largely hostile receptions from bourgeois critics, who are principally occupied in log-rolling for their friends and leading advertisers, we assumed membership in a radical mutual admiration society. After all, such tactics might boom sales figures enough to make publishers willing to gamble on more proletarian literature.

But "The Disinherited," like the class it portrays, can stand on its own calloused feet. Even those who have followed all the work of Jack Conroy in magazines like "New Masses," "The Left," "Pagany," "The American Mercury," and "International Literature," where parts of this novel first appeared, will be amazed to learn how forcibly this Missouri migratory worker has woven his autobiographical experiences into a compact, dynamic whole that has the surge of power of a well-disciplined picket line.

In this odyssey of mid-Western labor during the past twenty-odd years Conroy not only fulfills a definite theme (What faces the children of the Monkey Nest coal camp?) but also achieves the highest goal of any novelist, the creation of liveable human beings. No American labor novel since "The Jungle" has presented such a gallery of figures as the elder Donovan, ex-priest and miners' leader; young Larry Donovan's mother, who desired that at least one of her sons would get schooling and escape from Monkey Nest; Peg-leg Mike Riordan, the shotfirer; Bonny Fern; Aunt Jessie and her husband, Rollie Weems, who would never admit as long as he lived that the railroad strike was crushed; Bun Grady, industry's aged cast-off who placed his faith in Rescue Missions.

Then there are Nat Moore with his two sickly wives, Lena and Emma; Helen Baker, who becomes a prostitute; Paul Stafford and his half-wit brother whose father was determined that they would never be entombed in mines; and Hans, the one-time follower of Karl Liebknecht, who eventually arouses the farmers in penny foreclosure sales. These characters are endowed with the breath of life. They linger in one's mind like memories of childhood.

Boyhood Of Larry Donovan

"The Disinherited" opens with the boyhood of Larry Donovan in the Monkey Nest coal camp. He is the son of an ex-Catholic priest whose face is now speckled with blue lumps of coal under the skin, whose shoulders are stooped, breathing tortured by miner's asthma and ears growing deaf so that he can't hear rocks that were about to slip down.

The stamp of inevitability is on every page of this grim pageant of the working class under capitalism. Entirely logical and unexaggerated seem the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is a chronicle of repeated defeats but, as Conroy says, "Somehow the miners seemed to lose the individual strike, but steadily to progress along the far-flung battle line of their goal."

Author Understands Workers

Even after the coal camp tragedies and after he was blacklisted for the railroad shopmen's strike, that faith remained doggedly with Larry Donovan. He became a migratory worker toiling in a steel mill, a rubber plant, automobile factories, pipe lines and paving gangs. It should be especially stressed that Conroy's novel is no monotonous litany of woe. Numerous quieter interludes, fragrant with the breath of green fields, spiced with Rabelaisian lunch hour jokes and impregnated with systematic understanding of workers' pastimes and aspirations, relieve the main theme and intensify subsequent tragedies.

At first Larry hoped that he could rise from the uncertain future of individual members of his class by mastering correspondence school courses. But the economic crisis of 1929 made him one of America's disinherited, a Hoover City denizen. It eventually sent him back to Monkey Nest, where he again met Karl Liebknecht's follower, the crippled exrubber plant worker, Hans, who showed him a new horizon and convinced him that he could rise only with his entire class.

A Minor Weakness

One minor weakness of the novel is that Larry's constant companion, Ed Warden, supposedly a worker sceptical of all attempts at bettering living conditions, is very sketchily portrayed. Only in two Good Samaritan incidents does he come alive. But all the other characters, and they are many in number, are well-rounded persons. Occasionally a description of the workings of new machinery becomes overly technical; this criticism, however, applies to only a few isolated paragraphs.

The careful craftsmanship of the book, as a whole, is a source of perpetual delight. Everywhere one encounters pithy phrases, similes, that gleam like miners' lard-oil lamps in the murky depths of coal pits, and metaphors that are relentless hunger marches. "The Disinherited" is the work of a man who can really write and who tells the epic of our class.

ROCHESTER UNIT ACTIVE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Unit No. 7, Communist Party, of this city raised $7.30 for the Daily Worker. This amount was obtained by unit members with collection lists.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, songs
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
9:00—Nestle Orch.
9:30—Ed Wynn, Comedian; Voorhees Orch.
10:00—Lives at Stake—Sketch
10:30—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia
10:45—Robert Simmons, Tenor
11:00—Talk—J. R. Kennedy
11:15—Merrett Orch.
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Vallee Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Childs Orch.

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WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
8:00—Grofe Orch.; Joan Sargent, Songs; Frank Parker, Tenor
8:30—Frank and Flo, Songs
9:45—National Orchestral Concert, Leon Barzin, Conductor; Guila Bustabo, Violin, at Carnegie Hall
10:00—Blubber Bergman—Sketch
10:15—Current Events—Marian Eugene Read
10:30—Eddy Brown, Violin; Symphony Orch.
11:00—Weather Report
11:03—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Trini Orch.

* * *

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos n' Andy
7:15—The State and Local Credit—Gov. John C. Winant of New Hampshire; Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore
7:45—Dog Chat—Don Carney
8:00—The Paper Hars—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Henry Bundesen
8:45—Billy Hillpot and Scrappy Lambert, Songs
9:00—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet
9:30—Man of Daring—Dramatic Sketch
10:00—Variety Musicale
10:30—Cottingham's Last Banshee—Sketch
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Sosnick Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Denny Orch.; Jeannie Lang and Paul Small, Songs.
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Elmer Everett Vess—Sketch
8:15—Singin' Sam
8:30—Voice of Experience
8:45—Dance Orch.
9:00—Dance Orch.
9:30—California Melodies
9:30—Nino Martini, Tenor; Symphony Orch.
10:00—To Be Announced
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Symphony Orch.
11:15—Gertrude Niesen, Songs
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Lopez Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Brigode Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

John Strachey



British revolutionary publicist, author of "The Coming Struggle for Power," and "The Menace of Fascism" (Covici Friede), who will be the correspondent in England of the weekly New Masses.

Cowell Performs Own Compositions in Piano Recital

NEW YORK.—Henry Cowell, pianist, composer and lecturer, gave a program of original compositions for the piano, last Friday night, at the Pierre Degeyter Club.

For this concert, Henry Cowell essayed something new—in his own words: "I wish to try this experiment of not having any programmatic titles. I want to see whether the music means anything to the listeners, or whether it is only the title that means something." The program, indicating solely mood and tempo, reads: "1. Slow, powerful; 2. Fast, bright; 3. Slow, delicate, etc."

In his introductory remarks, again quoting Cowell: "One of the great faults in the field of workers music has been that of combining revolutionary lyrics with traditional music—music which can by no means be termed revolutionary. One of the purposes of the Composers' Collective, of the Pierre Degeyter Club, of which I am a member, is to create music that is revolutionary in form and in content."

Cowell's performance cannot be judged as other piano recitals are, for he has invented a new piano technique, that brings into play not only the fingers but also the fist, the open hand and the forearm, sometimes striking entire octaves simultaneously creating what he calls "tone clusters." Here is music that in method is definitely revolutionary. He obtains tonal effects from the piano that, until his researches, were unknown to the instrument—orchestral effects that, despite innumerable hearings are still fresh and astonishing.

Although these piano works of Cowell were written prior to his connection with the revolutionary movement, there are unquestionable signs of his turning "left," particularly in his "No. 10, Fast, vehement."

A large and enthusiastic audience applauded generously both his playing and comments on music.

—A. L.

Course in Revolutionary Art and Literature To Be Given at Chicago Workers' School

CHICAGO.—Among the new courses being presented at the Chicago Workers School, 2822 So. Michigan Ave., during its winter term (Dec. 18 to Feb. 24, 1934) there will be a lecture and discussion course conducted by the John Reed Club on "Currents in Revolutionary Art and Literature." Classes will begin on Friday, Dec. 22, and will continue on subsequent Fridays for a period of ten weeks, covering in its survey the currents and movements in contemporary art and literature, its historical backgrounds, the effects of the crisis and upsurge in the revolutionary mass movement on art and literature, and the new culture of socialism in the U.S.S.R.

Registration for this course, as well as other classes at the Chicago Workers School, opens on Dec. 8. No registration will be accepted two weeks after classes begin.

Film Showing to Aid "Steel and Metal Worker"

NEW YORK.—The Steel Union Aid Committee is arranging a series of showings of exclusive films, the first of which, "The Fragments of an Empire" will be shown at 345 E. 17th St., first floor, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 8 p.m.

The proceeds of these performances, which will be accompanied by lectures by prominent individuals, will go to "The Steel and Metal Worker," official publication of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

WORKERS IN WISCONSIN SEND $38.43 TO THE "DAILY"

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Jewish Women's Council of this city raised $6.20 for the Daily Worker $40,000 fund and the Rialto Club $3. An affair held for the "Daily" in Racine, Wis., netted $31.25.

Activity here is being intensified to fulfill the quota for this territory in the Daily Worker Drive.

Robinson Jeffers, Poet of Individual Decay and Death

"His Visions Are the Nightmares of a Sick Soul in a Sick and Dying Society"

By S. FUNAROFF

GIVE YOUR HEART TO THE HAWKS, and other poems, by Robinson Jeffers. Random House. $2.50.

* * *

Robinson Jeffers is significant as a clear and intense expression of individual and social desolation. He is a poet who is spiritually ill. His poetry deals with death, fratricide, suicide, sadism, murder and incest, and is tuned to a religious moral note. His characters are psychological portraits of christ complexes or they embody an individualist philosophy. Often, these two traits play a dual and conflicting role in the poetic life of a character. The poet's visions are the nightmares of a sick soul in a sick and dying society. They are the visions of a man who is sick of life, who finds "humanity is needless" and longs for death as a final and beautiful peace. Here is a poem I fashioned with lines selected from a few poems in the latter part of the book. It simplifies and sums up what Jeffers says in the group of poems called "Descent to the Dead." It is an obituary for all humanity.

"Splendid was life. . .
Now all is decayed, all corrupted, all gone down. . .
The heroes are gone."

"Enough of humanity has been. . .
But I in a peasant's hut
Eat bread bitter with the dust of dead men . . ."

"But death's nothing, and life. . .
is nothing either.
How beautiful are both these nothings."

As a craftsman, Jeffers is uneven in his work. His situations are often unreal and melodramatic. His sentiments are sometimes mawkish.

In Jeffer's philosophy, Nature is the expression of God. This explains the symbolism of the title poem, "Give Your Heart to the Hawks." In an earlier poem, "The Coast-Range Christ," Robinson Jeffers wrote: "God was a hawk in the glow of the morning . . . ." The hawk is also a symbol of the individualist who is not a sparrow, not a "flock-bird," but is "separate as a gray hawk." The poet cries: Give your heart to the hawks instead of humanity, which is corrupt and cowardly. Jeffers loves this Nature God who is ruthless and cruel as a hawk towards its victims, the flock-birds. In the revivified images of the New Testament, he declares that civilization has once again trapped and crucified its Christ. This Christ is the poetic projection of Jeffers, the individualist. The contradiction appears ironical, particularly when one realises that Jeffers' work is an expression of a class which glorifies its cut-throat, competitive life with cut-throat bandit ideals.

In our time, the true, people's martyrs are men like Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings, John Brown and Euel Lee. These are leaders of the oppressed and the oppressed victims of those social bandits whose principles Jeffers idealizes and camouflages with a folk image. He clothes in the name of humanity a crime against humanity. Robinson Jeffers' poetic religion of the individualist is hostile to the forces of revolution and human progress. It is the enemy of science, industrialism and socialism. For Jeffers, it is the poet's affair to "call the hawks . . . serve God, who is very beautiful, but hardly a friend of humanity." The poet listens to the "splendor of God, the exact poet, the sonorous antistrophe of desolation to the strophe multitude." In the poem "Intellectuals," Jeffers takes his stand as an individualist and questions those intellectuals who have become socialminded and have allied themselves with the proletariat.

"It is so hard for men to stand by themselves
They must hang on Marx or Christ, or Progress!"

These intellectuals have already replied.

The new heroes of the people are being sung in the songs of working-class poets. Humanity is also brave. It is a brave, new humanity of militant working-class people. The working class, in its revolutionary forward march, thrusts aside and destroys superstitions and beliefs which are obstacles in the way of its progress. It is an "affair" of the poet to reflect the life of the proletariat and also to inspirit his comrades with revolutionary ardor and hope.

A corrupt class on its death-bed finds necessary such imaginative figments as a god to expiate its crimes. The proletariat does not need a god as an asylum for its weakness. The proletariat overcomes its weakness by destroying the roots of its weakness. It destroys those social roots which nourish poverty, ignorance, religion and slavery and degrade the human being. It emancipates itself and prepares to build a classless society.

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF 25c FOR 2 LINES FOR AN INSERTION IN THE "WHAT'S ON" COLUMN. NOTICES MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY 11 A. M. OF THE PREVIOUS DAY.

* * *

Tuesday

JOHN REED CLUB School of Art, 430 Sixth Avenue, announces an exhibition of Paintings, Drawing and Sculpture by members of the faculty from today to Nov. 28 inclusive. Work by Minor, Geller, Lee, Refregier, Soyer, Gikowsky, Becker, Marsh, Lozowick, Dikner, Grisl, Neda. Hours, from 2 to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday from 2 to 6 p.m.

I.L.D. Chorus meets at 41 Chester Ave., Brooklyn (36th St. near 12th Ave.) at 8:15 p.m.

STARTING Wednesday, Nov. 22, a class in Fundamentals of Communism will be held at 301 Schnectady Ave., Brooklyn, by Comrade E. Taft. Auspices of Council 21 of the U.C.W.O.W.

AMUSEMENTS



AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW SOVIET FILM
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
Yiddish Dialogue — English Titles — 2nd BIG WEEK
"The Moscow Art Theatre actors caught the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's supreme creations." — Daily Worker.
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

ROBERTA
A New Musical Comedy
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, West 42nd St. Evs. $1-$3; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c-$2.50, plus tax

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thes., 8:4 St., W. of B'way Ev. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thes., B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8.40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
Claudette Colbert and Ricardo Cortez in "TORCH SINGER"
added feature: "DELUGE" with PEGGY SHANNON & SIDNEY BLACKMER

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
KATHARINE HEPBURN in "LITTLE WOMEN"
Joan Bennett, Paul Lukas, Frances Dee and an unusual "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

3RD BIG WEEK
"You'll get plenty of thrills."—World-Tel.
"EAT 'EM ALIVE"
"Full of drama."—Sun. "Fascinating."—Post.
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. 25 to 1 P.M. & B'way Mon. to Fri.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
Daily Worker

Shenandoah Section
The outstanding film "War Against the Centuries" will be shown in the following towns on the dates listed below:

November 21st:
Minersville, Pa.; Miner Hall, 5th and Sunbarry Sts., at 7 P.M.

November 22nd:
Pottsville, Pa.

November 23rd:
Shenandoah, Pa.; At Speedy Hall, Lloyd and Main Sts.

November 24th:
Kurimont, Pa.; At Liberty Hall, 10th and Pine St.

November 25th:
Shamokin, Pa.; At 216 N. Shamokin St.

St. Louis, Mo.
November 21st:
Film showing of "10 Days that Shook the World" at 1943 N. Garrison, given by Silent Workers Club. Admission 15c.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

Soviet Recognition and the Capitalist Press

(Continued from Page 1)

of ruling class all over the world in their efforts to humb the resistance of the oppressed masses to their slavery.

In destroying all State support of religion, the Soviet Government has done, in actuality, what many of the capitalist countries where so-called religious liberty exists, will not do. Even in those capitalist "democracies" where the government is supposed to be free from religious bias, the State power has myriads of invisible connections with the organizations of the church, and the government fosters religion as a weapon for the preservation of capitalist exploitation. The only "persecution" against religion that took place was against those priests who under the cloak of religion organized and plotted counter-revolutionary actions against the Soviet Union.

* * * *

THE SOVIET UNION guarantees religious liberty to all individuals. But it makes not the slightest pretense that it encourages organized religion. It makes not the slightest pretense of concealing that it has, and will continue to, vigorously combat religion, not through that forceful suppression and cruelty that has so characterized the history of organized religions in the history of the western world, but through the irresistable weapons of education, scientific enlightenment, and through the abolition of those social roots of hunger, misery, suffering and insecurity in which religion grows.

There is more than historic irony in the fact that the President of the United States should show such concern over religious liberty in the Soviet Union, while this country is so remarkable for the bigotry and intolerance of its religious groups. The fundamentalism of the Tennessee legislature, which prohibits teaching of evolution in the schools, the anti-catholic hatred and fanaticism of the Ku Klux Klan, the century-old religious intolerance of the catholic church, the well-known and wide-spread anti-semitism throughout the country, the abhorrence in which avowed atheists are held, even in the highest seats of learning, all make Roosevelt's worry about religious liberty exceedingly artificial.

The editorial in all the Scripps-Howard papers cannot help but admit:

"The guarantees given by Russia for religious freedom and legal justice to Americans in Russia are not new. Such rights of aliens have long been protected by Russian laws or treaties."

* * * *

ON THE QUESTION of "propaganda," the capitalist press has tried to look particularly triumphant in its jubilation, pretending that here the Soviet Government has finally surrendered on one of its most vital points. They point with pride to the "victory" of getting Litvinoff to agree to the four articles on "propaganda."

Unfortunately for the deception with which the capitalist press is trying to blind the American masses to the crisis which forced the government to recognition, every single one of these articles, in some form or other, has been part of the numerous recognition pacts that the Soviet Government has signed during the last ten years with the leading powers of Europe.

Far from being the "concessions" forced from a reluctant Soviet Government, the Soviet Government was willing and offered to sign such articles with all capitalist countries.

The editorial in the World-Telegram on the past states this obvious fact:

"The pledge which Russia now gives to refrain from propaganda is the same pledge she has been willing to give for several years... Those Americans who have been under the misapprehension that Russia has been subsidizing subversive propaganda in this country will doubtless think that is an important victory for us. But the fact seems to be that there are more Americans trying to overthrow the Soviet Government than there are Russians who are attempting to destroy the United States Government..."

The question of Soviet Government "propaganda" has been from the beginning the favorite bogey of capitalist governments with which to incite intervention and war against the Soviet Union ,or to break off relations with it.

* * * *

IT REMAINED for the representative of the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward to set the tone for the attempted baiting of Litvinoff on the question of the relation of the Soviet Government to the Communist Parties and the Third International, by saying:

"Isn't true that the Communist Party of the United States insists in speaking in the name of Moscow?"

It was then that Litvinoff drove him back into silence and humiliation by giving the sharp, unmistakeable reply:

"I must profess ignorance... The Communist Party of Russia does not concern America, and the Communist Party of the United States does not concern Russia..."

But the New York Times deliberately twisted this to read:

"The Communist Party of Russia is not concerned with the Communist Party of the United States, and the Communist Party of the United States is not concerned with the Communist Party of Russia."

What was the purpose behind the question of the "Socialist" journalist? What was the purpose behind the deliberate distortion of the New York Times?

The "Socialist" journalist, following the lead of the Socialist officials tried to intimate that the recognition of the Soviet Union means the breakdown of the Communist International as a revolutionary organization. He tried to intimate that the Soviet Government and the International are one and the same.

The capitalist Times tries to deceive the masses by intimating that the recognition means the breakdown of the revolutionary internationalism of the various Communist Parties of the world. It tries to break down the solidarity of the workers of the world.

Both of these "triumphs"—the "Socialist" and the capitalist—will be of small comfort to them.

IN REPLY to the Forward representative, Litvinoff gave the sharpest reply:

"THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL IS NOT MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT. YOU MUST NOT READ INTO IT MORE THAN WAS INTENDED."

This is absolutely true. The capitalist press knows it, Roosevelt knows, and the capitalist class knows it.

They know that the Third International is composed of Communist Parties over which the Soviet Government has no jurisdiction.

They know that every attempt to claim that article 4 of the Litvinoff pact applies to the Communist International will meet with defeat. Just as every attempt of the British government, for example, to do that failed.

The Communist International, the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, has behind it the growing support of millions of oppressed masses in all capitalist and colonial countries, and will grow in power and force.

The Communist Party in every capitalist country is native to its soil, growing out of the class struggle in its own country, representing the conscious organization of the vanguard in that country in the struggle for the overthrow of its own capitalism. These Parties, under the slogan of "Workers of the World Unite," adhere unyieldingly to the Communist International, leader in the revolutionary struggles against world capitalism.

It is only necessary to quote from the yesterday's issue of the London Times to see that the most reactionary of capitalist papers are fully aware of the difference between the Communist International and the Soviet government:

"Roosevelt probably attaches importance to it (i.e. article 4.—Ed.) only as helping to make his recognition of the Soviet government more palatable..."

It is because the wonderful victories of the Soviet Union are showing the working class of the world that the Socialist system of economy, built up and advancing under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is building a richer, better life for the toiling masses, it is because the example of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, that the capitalist press and the Socialist leaders strive so desperately to foment hatred against the Communist Parties.

But the working class of the world is thrilled and inspired by the victories of the U. S. S. R. under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and this brings them closer and closer to the leadership of the Communist Parties in their own countries.

The venom and slander of the Socialist leaders and capitalist press cannot stem this. The working class of the world, under the leadership of the Communist Party, shows the toiling masses that the way to end the oppression and exploitation of wage slavery, the way to abolish unemployment and hunger, is the way of the establishment of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

$50,000,000 "For Repairs"

ON the day Roosevelt announced he would return Wall Street's Ambassador Welles to Cuba, Secretary of the Navy Swanson put in a request for more sailors, marines and money for the navy.

The more the Roosevelt regime talks about peace, the faster it builds its armed forces for war. Secretary of the Navy Swanson, with the blue prints and schedules of huge naval arms building safely in his desk, follows a shrewd policy in obtaining funds for this purpose. The object is not to expose too definitely the purposes of the N.R.A. public works' fund of $3,300,000,000.

He waits for the news of his $300,000,000 contribution for war purposes to quiet down. Then he springs a new one. Now he asks for an additional $50,000,000 "for repairs."

With the rapid building of new war vessels, the Secretary of the Navy argues, there must be an increase in sailors and marines. He does not, of course, mention the plans of Roosevelt and Welles for armed intervention in Cuba, if the counter-revolutionary plots fail to achieve their aim.

The preparations for imperialist war is the touchstone of the real aims of the Roosevelt regime.

Around this point all of the bankers, industrialists, coupon-clippers, have no difference. On this central issue, Roosevelt's protection of colonial plunder and preparations for the seizure of new markets and new colonies, there is unanimity in the ranks of the American exploiters.

Increase in armaments is intimately connected with every one of Roosevelt's moves. Roosevelt's financial policy has sharpened bitterly the conflict between the United States and Great Britain, as well as with France. In Latin America there is the sharpest antagonism over control of markets, and spheres of investment. Secretary of State Hull is on his way to Montevideo to talk trade and markets, but Secretary of the Navy Swanson remains at home to build the navy for war to win these markets.

* * *

ROOSEVELT can shout his head off about jobs on public works' projects, but the funds flow steadily for war purposes.

From the very start of the N.R.A., the Roosevelt regime has been consciously and consistently preparing for war. Now with the N.R.A. deepening the crisis of American capitalism the war danger becomes more imminent.

The greatest task of the class-conscious workers in fighting against war preparations is to point out and fight against the war policy of Roosevelt, garnished with peace phrases.

At the expense of starving millions of workers, the Roosevelt regime readily finds inexhaustible funds for armaments.

We must demand these funds for unemployment insurance.

Daily and incessantly we must expose to the widest section of the workers how the Roosevelt regime prepares for war and why it does so. We must build the anti-war front of all workers through their daily struggles—for higher wages, for right of union organization, for unemployment insurance, and against all the war and Fascist measures of the Roosevelt regime.

J. Louis Engdahl

NOVEMBER 22 is the first anniversary of the death of J. Louis Engdahl, National Secretary of the I.L.D. Comrade Engdahl gave his life in the world-wide fight for the Scottsboro boys and the national liberation of the oppressed Negro People.

Today, the lynch lords of Alabama are threatening a bloody massacre of the Scottsboro boys, the International Labor Defense attorneys, and of the toiling Negro masses of Alabama moving forward in struggle against their oppressors.

The best tribute—the only fitting tribute—to the memory of this self-sacrificing revolutionary leader, is vigorous whole-hearted support for the cause in which he died, the fight to save the Scottsboro boys and unshackle the chains of the Negro masses and the entire working class.

This must be the spirit of the Engdahl Memorial meeting in New Irving Plaza Hall this Wednesday night, and of other meetings throughout the country. Forward in the struggle in which Engdahl gave his life! Build the International Labor Defense as an answer to the increasingly brutal attacks on the toiling masses, black

Italy Threatens to Quit League; French Cabinet Faces Crisis

Mass Resentment High At Soaring Costs of Foodstuffs

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The rift between France and her allies in the last World War developed further today with a threat by Italy to quit the League of Nations unless France consents to a four-power conference in Rome at which Germany would be represented. This development signalizes Italian support for the British proposal, rejected by France, for a greater re-arming of the German Nazis, primarily directed against the Soviet Union, but opposed by the French imperialists as a potential threat against them.

The international difficulties of French imperialism are further augmented by a new Cabinet crisis, which threatens the early overthrow of the new ministry headed by Premier Sarraut. The Sarraut Cabinet is expected to fall this week as a result of its failure to balance the budget or to solve any of the burning problems of the deepening crisis. The resentment of the workers and petty-bourgeois masses is mounting as the price of foodstuffs continue to soar as a result of the protective policy of the government on meats, cheese, fruits, vegetables, etc. Eggs are now selling at 78 cents a dozen retail, while butter averages 78 cents a pound. The internal situation is made graver by the pressure of British imperialism for preferential duties and the battle between the dollar and the franc.

3,000 Nazi Pastors in Revolt on Dogma

Wide Split in Nazi "Church Front"

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Revolt flared up Sunday within the united front of organized religion with the Nazi butchers, with over 3,000 Protestant pastors denouncing from their pulpits the Nazi program for the elimination of the Old Testament (history of the Jews) from the bible, to be replaced with "Germanic traditions." The insurgent pastors demanded the removal of all those clergymen who have applauded the Nazi "German Church" program.

In a sensational statement expressing solidarity with the Protestant insurgents, the Roman Catholic leaders attacked the Nazi church program, despite the recent Nazi concordat with the Pope. The rift between the Nazi government and the Catholics was sharpened recently by a reference to the Catholics as "black moles" by Gen. Goering, Prussian premier.

While embattled in defense of dogma, the leaders of the insurgent church movement made it quite clear that they would still support the bloody excesses of the Nazi dictatorship against the revolutionary German workers. Dr. Mueller (not to be confused with Dr. Ludwig Muller, the Reichbishop) one of the leaders of the insurgents, preached Sunday from the text "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and demanded "loyalty to the fatherland and obedience toward the civil authorities."

French Munitions Industry Flourishing

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The vast extent of the imperialist war preparations is graphically shown in the annual statement of Schneider & Co., the great French armament firm, issued today, showing a huge profit of 25,390,000 francs for the year ending in April, 1933.

The flourishing condition of the armament industry is in sharp contrast to other capitalist industries which, despite the lies of "recovery" and "returning prosperity" coupled with increasing attacks on the wages of workers still in the factories, are showing a constantly diminishing profit.

Recognizing the Soviet Union! —By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawing of Burck's cartoons:

Unit 5, Sect. 2, of New York, wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $18.06. Other bids, Jamestown Women's Club, $15; Chicago Workers' School, $4.70. Total to date, $223.

Bullitt, New Envoy to Moscow, Has Long Record of Friendship for USSR

Visited Russia in 1919, Urged Steps Toward Understanding

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—William Christian Bullitt, accepted by Moscow as the first American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is perhaps the most outspokenly sympathetic bourgeois who could be chosen.

It was Bullitt who urged the Allies to call the Bolsheviks to Paris to negotiate peace in 1918—Bullitt who talked with Lenin in the hope that intervention would be avoided—Bullitt who later spread the whole malodorous story of the peace conference upon the official records of the United States.

He was married for some years to Anna Moen Louise Bryant, the widow of John Reed, the American who wrote "Ten Days That Shook the World" and whose ashes lie in the Kremlin wall.

And yet bourgeois Bullitt has always been and remains to this day. His friends here characterize him, "A tired radical, a liberal who thoroughly approves of Bolshevism—for the Russians."

Now 42 Years Old

It's no accident that Bullitt's uncle has characterized the recognition of the Soviet Union as "a disgrace," for the family is old and aristocratic. Bullitt was born in Philadelphia just 42 years ago. Educated at Yale, he went to work on the Philadelphia Ledger, and quickly became assistant Ledger, and quickly became assistant editor, then a correspondent abroad and in Washington.

He was the last American envoy to leave the U. S. S. R. after official relations were broken off with the fall of Kerensky. For Woodrow Wilson took Bullitt to the Paris Peace Conference, and sent him thence to Russia. Before this, Bullitt had been a special adviser in the State Department. He was just 27 when Wilson and Lloyd George, in Paris, scoffed at his suggestion of calling the Bolsheviks, but agreed instead to send him to Moscow.

U. S. Ambassador



WILLIAM C. BULLITT

With him went Lincoln Steffens, who describes their experience in his autobiography. They went to seek "some understanding." Steffens writes. They rode from Petrograd to Moscow with Tchicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Maxim Litvinoff, then Assistant Commissar.

"Bullitt and Tchicherin and Litvinoff, with Lenin nearby, negotiated daily, keeping office hours," Steffens writes. "It was a new culture, an economic, scientific, not a moral culture (which they saw), and the Russians we were conversing with, the heads of the Soviet Government, were talking out of a new philosophy. Bullitt steered his way through an agreement with Lenin and Tchicherin.

"The seven points of Lloyd George's memorandum (given to Bullitt in Paris) were accepted with slight verbal modifications. Feeling that he had what we came for, a basis upon which the Allies could treat with Russia, Bullitt decided to hurry back to Paris. Our journey home was a course of intellectual digestion: We were all enjoying a mental revolution which corresponded somewhat with the Russian Revolution (gave us the sense of looking ahea

Bullitt is said to have proposed immediate recognition. But again Orlando and Clemenceau and Lloyd George flatly repudiated the Bullitt mission. Bullitt resigned and retired to private life—after attending a meeting at which a group of American liberals protested the peace that was being made. Steffens at that meeting counselled them that "either they and we all should labor to change the foundation of society, as the Russians were doing, or go along with the resultant civilization we were part of."

Back in America, Bullitt continued to speak for recognition, immediate and unqualified. He became managing editor of Famous Players Lasky Movies. In 1926 he wrote a novel of Washington intrigue, "It's Not Done." When he was employed once more by the State Department, some months ago, observers generally sensed a move toward recognition. Six months ago he conferred with Litvinoff at the London Economic Conference.

* * *

Praised In Soviet Press

MOSCOW.—William C. Bullitt, American envoy to the U. S. S. R., was praised here by Karl Radek, noted Soviet publicist, in an article which appeared in Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R.

He quotes Bullitt as having said, in 1919 (when the American envoy visited the Soviet Union), that "What I saw with my eyes was very bad. What I saw with my heart was very good."

Again in 1932, when Bullitt returned to the U. S. S. R., Radek recalls that he asked him, "Do your eyes still see nothing good?" Bullitt's reply, according to Radek, was:

"Destruction stalks in all the world. You (the U. S. S. R.) are the only country which is marching forward."

Radek Praises Him in Article Published in "Pravda"

ROOSEVELT BACKS DEEDS OF WELLES

Flouts Cuban People's Demands Wall Street Agent Be Ousted

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 20.—Against the demands of the Cuban people that U. S. Ambassador Welles be withdrawn, President Roosevelt declared that he would retain his post.

Welles has been implicated in plotting the return of Machado forces to control the Cuban government. He backed the armed uprising recently against the Grau San Martin regime, resulting in the death of 150 people and wounding over 200. Welles supported the abortive uprising of the Machado army officers at the National Hotel in Havana.

From the very day he left New York for Havana, when he stopped at the Chase National Bank offices in the Wall Street district, until he flew here to confer with Roosevelt, he has been plotting either an armed uprising by the capitalist-landlord groups formerly backing Machado, or armed intervention by American battleships and marines.

Welles' hostility to the San Grau Martin regime grew out of its inability to crush the revolutionary advances of the workers and peasants.

Roosevelt ignored a letter sent to him by President Grau of Cuba, demanding the recall of Welles. In fact, a so-called spokesman here declared no such word was ever received from Cuba. As a matter of fact, the cry for the ousting of Welles from Cuba as a tool of Yankee imperialism has not only been universally heard among the masses but found its way into the leading newspapers supporting the Grau regime.

On the day Roosevelt denied receiving such a letter, Tom Pettey, New York Herald-Tribune correspondent in Havana, cabled his newspaper stating that President Grau had requested Welles withdrawal in a personal letter to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's confirmation of Welles deeds in Cuba, wherein he specifically declared he had followed all his acts and approved of them, exposes Roosevelt's imperialist policy.

Roosevelt's new deal for Cuba means the organization of the counter-revolutionary forces for armed assaults against the Cuban people. It openly the policy of supporting the very "money changers" of Wall Street in Cuba that Roosevelt makes a pretense of opposing in the United States.

In this concrete instance, Roosevelt's backing for Morgan, Rockefeller and other imperialist bankers goes to the extent of organized military attacks and mobilization of 33 battleships for immediate dispatch to Cuba for armed intervention.

Bloody Clashes In Spanish Balloting

MADRID, Nov. 20.—Incomplete returns of yesterday's balloting for deputies to the Spanish Cortes indicate a crushing defeat for the "left" republican government with its three Socialist Ministers. The Socialist Party suffered tremendous losses. The "middle" parties were crushed, while a reactionary coalition reaped a vast majority of the 473 seats.

The balloting was marked with bloody clashes throughout Spain and open electioneering by priests for the reactionary coalition. In Seville Communist workers clashed with Catholics several times. Laborers in Gullardo attacked a priest who was electioneering after the polls had opened. Workingclass women in the Cuatro Caminos district of Madrid beat a reactionary who was buying votes, and burned his automobile. Madrid workers pummelled a fascist shouting "Viva Fascismo."

The "left" government is now helping the reactionaries to consolidate their position and has placed armed guards on the public buildings.

Comrade J. Louis Engdahl Died Fighting Scottsboro Battle

Death Caused by Overwork on Tour, a Year Ago Tomorrow

By ROSE DE SANTES.

The coming battle for the Scottsboro boys coincides roughly with the anniversary of the death of our leading fighter for them, our late Comrade J. Louis Engdahl. This recalls the vast importance of the Engdahl-Wright European tour, for it was precisely this tour, which Comrade Engdahl organized and directed, bringing the message of Scottsboro to workers throughout the world, which forced the granting of a new trial by the U. S. Supreme Court.

When Comrade Ada Wright returned to the United States last December, we obtained first-hand information on just how Comrade Engdahl sacrificed his life in the campaign to save the Scottsboro boys. She reported that during the seven months tour into 18 countries, J. Louis Engdahl never averaged more than three or four hour's sleep each night; that they were travelling both day and night, and after meetings and big demonstrations—no matter how late—Comrade Engdahl would sit up and typewrite articles until dawn. In many hotels he was told he'd have to stop typing after the guests had retired, which means more work—writing by hand.

Wrote Many Articles

Toward the middle of July—they had been on tour just about ten weeks—Comrade Engdahl had already written fifteen increasing articles on how the Scottsboro message was received in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark; "Two Cities—Vienna and Zurich," "The Tmerican Capitalist Press in Europe," "The Year's Campaign for Scottsboro," "Scottsboro and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle" and "Scottsboro and the Mooney Anniversary," besides a whole series of intimate sketches about every city visited. And these were approximately 25 long articles written after that time, up until practically the time of his death, which appeared in the Inprecorr, Daily Worker, Labor Defender and other periodicals. This shows how hard Comrade Engdahl worked!

Engdahl and Mrs. Wright in France



J. Louis Engdahl (right) is shown with Mrs. Wright, Jean Richetta, French labor leader, and Marcel Cachin, editor of the Communist daily, "L'Humanite," at a meeting in Paris during the European Scottsboro tour last year.

Comrade Engdahl worked just as hard when in New York; he was always the first to open up the office in the morning and the very last to leave at night, only to return to his home and continue work. He would not finish at the office out of consideration for Mike, saying "night watchman must also sleep." He was thoughtful of everyone but himself. If he had given himself a little thought, he undoubtedly would have been alive today, for instead of taking a badly needed rest after reaching Moscow on October 31st, following the tremendous strain of the previous six months' tour, he plunged at once into new activities.

Aided World Congress

It is now a matter of record how he and Ada Wright had been hounded and persecuted, jailed and deported, during their European tour. Nevertheless, he ploughed right into an over-abundance of work again in the Soviet Union, helping in the preparations for the November 7th celebration and, immediately after, preparing for the World Congress of the International Red Aid, which started Thursday, November 10th. In addition to the activity of the Congress—writing articles, manifestos, resolutions—he worked each night after Congress had adjourned, and again early in the morning, on a Scottsboro pamphlet and a biography of Ada Wright. Even on Sunday, November 13th, although already ill, he remained at work the entire day and evening.

Monday he was too weak to get out of bed, and when Ada said she was going to get a doctor for him, he replied: "Don't bother, Ada, it's only a cold; let the doctor take care of the other comrades." (There were Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, 200 delegates housed at the same hotel—Hotel Mayak—and several of them were ill). Comrade Wright did get the doctor, however, but his strong and healthy body—he had never been sick before—had now become a complete physical wreck under the terrific strain, with no power of resistance left to fight just an ordinary cold. This latter, of course, developed into the flu and pneumonia.

Mrs. Wright Ill

Right here I must mention Ada's unselfish devotion, for, although very ill herself, she refused to leave Comrade Engdahl for one moment, day or night, until he was taken to the hospital two days later, on Wednesday. Ada was herself taken to the hospital the following day, where she remained for 12 days.

On Sunday, November 20th, the day before Comrade Engdahl died, Comrade Sonia Kaross visited him in the hospital. He said among other things in referring to his illness: "I realize only now what a strain this trip has been. Constant travelling and preparing the tour, being hounded, getting deported, then one or the other of us getting arrested and arranging for the other to continue the tour. Ada getting ill; constant irregularity of living; not enough sleep; all this has weakened my constitution. I feel very tired and weak, and don't believe I'll pull through. Tell Ada she must get well quickly and redouble her efforts."

Comrade Engdahl died at a time when he was needed most. But he is not dead to the comrades who knew him; he remains a living and shining example of unstinted loyalty and devotion to workers throughout the world. It now becomes the task of every class conscious worker and particularly every I.L.D. member to honor his memory by enrolling and carry on the work for which he gave his life.

We must act immediately to save the Scottsboro boys from the bestial lynch gangs now being organized in Decatur. Every minue, every hour must be spent in rushing protest telegrams to Governor Miller, demanding full protection. Only through mass pressure can we defeat the desperate lynch officialdom of Alabama.

Untiring Labor of ILD Leader Helped Rouse World Protest